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# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

**FBIS-AFR-89-159  
Friday  
18 August 1989**

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-89-159

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18 August 1989

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## Cameroon

### **UNITA's Savimbi Comments on Meeting With Biya** *AB1708221889 Yaounde Domestic Service in French* *1900 GMT 17 Aug 89*

[Text] This morning, President Paul Biya received Dr Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola, UNITA, the armed opposition to the Luanda regime. Following their 1-hour talk, Dr Jonas Savimbi, told the press that he came to listen to President Paul Biya's advice on the search for a peaceful solution to the Angolan conflict in conformity with the agreement signed on 22 June in Gbadolite, Zaire, between UNITA and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA. Here is what Dr Jonas Savimbi told the press following his meeting with the head of state at the Unity Palace.

[Begin recording] [Savimbi] First of all, I want to thank His Excellency President Paul Biya, for meeting with me. As you know very well, he was in Gbadolite during the negotiations on reconciliation between the MPLA and UNITA. I therefore came to see him to obtain additional advice, because the first steps are always difficult. The president encouraged us to proceed in conformity with the Gbadolite agreement, to be patient, and above all to make sure that the cease-fire is observed.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you expect Cameroon to play a specific role in the process?

[Savimbi] Absolutely, because President Paul Biya is a man of experience and he has a good grasp of history. That is why our talks were enriching. He knows both sides; he knows the Luanda government and us. He was in Gbadolite and played a major role, and therefore wants to encourage us to help us achieve peace in Angola. [end recording]

### **Chinese, North Korean Delegations Arrive 14 Aug** *AB1608135389 Yaounde Domestic Service in English* *0600 GMT 15 Aug 89*

[Text] A Chinese delegation began a 5-day official visit to Cameroon yesterday. Apart from the contact tours of cultural projects involving Chinese participation, the delegation will sign a cultural accord for Sino-Cameroonian cooperation in 1989-90.

Also visiting within Cameroon is North Korean vice foreign minister, Kim Hyong-yul, who arrived in Yaounde yesterday afternoon. He will be in the country for 5 days during which he will have talks with members of government and also visit Mbalmayo, the West and Littoral Provinces. Cameroon established diplomatic relations with North Korea back in 1972.

## Congo

### **Zairian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks** *AB1608200489 Dakar PANA in French 1750 GMT* *16 Aug 89*

[Text] Brazzaville, 16 Aug (ACI/PANA)—The Zairian commissioner of state (minister) for foreign affairs, Nguz a Karl-I- Bond, arrived today in Brazzaville where he will hold talks with his Congolese counterpart, Mr Ndinga-Oba. Bilateral cooperation as well as African problems will be at the center of the talks between the two ministers in the Congolese capital.

Mr Nguz, who is also bearer of a message from President Mobutu to the Congolese head of state, General Denis Sassou-Nguesso, will return to Kinshasa tomorrow, it was pointed out.

## Gabon

### **President Bongo Announces Austerity Measures** *AB1708102489 Libreville Africa No 1 in French* *0730 GMT 17 Aug 89*

[Text] Gabon is today celebrating the 29th anniversary of its accession to independence. The Gabonese head of state last night made his traditional address to the Gabonese people. The highlights of President Bongo's address included austerity measures, a cut in the salaries of certain top political officials, and the abolition of the portfolios of minister delegates. President Bongo also renewed his trust in the government, notably in the prime minister and head of government.

In another development, President Bongo called for respect of the right of politicians to a private life. He also ruled out the idea of a multiparty system in Gabon and called instead for the strengthening of national unity. Let us listen to the Gabonese head of state speaking on measures aimed at economic reorganization.

[Begin Bongo recording] In pursuit of my constant desire to efficiently reorganize public finances and establish a solid basis for the development of our country, I have decided—I repeat, I have decided—first to reduce the number of advisers both at the Presidency of the Republic and at the prime minister's office, as well as in the various ministries; second, to reduce—I repeat, to reduce—the salaries of statesmen and officials in high positions who enjoy privileges. Still in the same vein, I have decided to abolish the offices of minister delegates. It rests with Mr Prime Minister to reassign the incumbent minister delegates.

Meanwhile, I have decided to streamline the political office of the founding chairman of the Gabonese Democratic Party by creating the positions of political advisers in charge of special duties. This is aimed at ensuring a better coordination in the activities of the



party between the federal sections, the permanent secretariat, the government, and the founding chairman. It goes without saying that such coordination will be from the grassroots up to the leadership and from the leadership down to the grassroots. [end recording]

**Official Takes Bongo Message to Al-Qadhafi**  
*AB1708141589 Libreville Africa No 1 in French*  
*1230 GMT 17 Aug 89*

[Text] Gabonese President Omar Bongo has sent a message to the Libyan leader, Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi. The message was conveyed yesterday to Tripoli by Gabonese Foreign Minister Martin Bongo. It will be recalled that Gabon chairs the OAU ad hoc committee on the Chad-Libya dispute over the Aozou Strip.

**Mauritanian Envoy Delivers Message, Comments**  
*AB1208141589 Libreville Africa No 1 in French*  
*1830 GMT 11 Aug 89*

[Text] Mauritanian Interior Minister Djibril Ould Abdellahi today was received by President Omar Bongo of Gabon. Their discussions centered on bilateral cooperation and the Mauritania-Senegal conflict. Reporter Francis Samalex met him after his meeting with President Bongo and they discussed the conflict. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] [Abdellahi] What is important is to try to transcend the events that occurred between us. These events are unfortunate, but we have to transcend them. There was heavy loss of lives and property, but we must look beyond what happened. And to do so, I think we should examine some aspects of the problem that can help citizens of both countries find solutions or new ways of tackling the problem. This is why during the mediation of the former OAU chairman, President Moussa Traore, we raised a number of issues on which we agreed and which we thought would help defuse the tension.

[Samalex] Are you expecting a specific action from President Omar Bongo?

[Abdellahi] Well, concerning the role of the OAU, on 16 August, we will receive the first mission headed by the Egyptian deputy foreign minister, who will visit the two countries, as well as Mali. [Passage indistinct] but the Gabonese leader's efforts are also welcome because he is in a good position to help both countries find a solution to the dispute.

[Samalex] Recently, the Senegalese leader made a technical stopover here and blamed Mauritania for what happened. Now, which side is to be blamed after all?

[Abdellahi] No, I do not accuse anybody. I have just stated facts. I told you that I led the Mauritanian delegation to the Bamako meeting. [passage indistinct] We (?spent the time discussing the issue) and the matter ended there. [end recording]

It is worth mentioning that an Egyptian mediation mission has arrived in Dakar. This has been the first contact initiated by the OAU chairman, President Husni Mubarak of Egypt, since he was elected to head the organization in July. In the same vein, a Senegalese minister was received today in Lome by Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema as part of efforts toward solving the conflict.

**Bongo Receives Zairian, Central African Officials**  
*AB1708180989 Paris AFP in French 0846 GMT*  
*17 Aug 89*

[Text] Yesterday, Zairian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Buketi Bukaya was received by the Gabonese head of state, Omar Bongo, to whom he delivered a message from President Mobutu Sese Seko. It was officially announced in Libreville. The message, it was added by reliable sources, reportedly pertained to the situation in Angola and the implementation of the recent Gbadolite agreements on national reconciliation in that country.

Yesterday, the Gabonese president received Dieudonne Wazoua, Central African minister of economy, finance, planning, and international cooperation, who delivered a message from President Andre Kolingba, it was announced by official sources.

After his audience with President Bongo, the Central African minister stated that they examined economic and financial problems currently facing member states of the Customs and Economic Union of Central African States (UDEAC). He explained that Gabon and the Central African Republic [CAR] were economically linked by several agreements, with the CAR importing 60 percent of its sugar from Gabon. He added that the CAR wished to import fish from and export its meat products to Gabon.

**Zaire**

**MPLA Delegation Arrives; New Summit Possible**  
*AB1708212789 Paris AFP in French 1621 GMT*  
*17 Aug 89*

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 Aug (AFP)—A delegation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA, the sole ruling party in Luanda) led by Deputy Defense Minister Antonio dos Franca "Ndalu" arrived this morning in Kinshasa where the Angola peace talks were expected to resume, it was learned from reliable sources. The delegation of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA, the armed opposition), which was supposed to take part in this new round of talks—the fourth since the signing of the Gbadolite agreement on 22 June—was by mid-afternoon still expected in the Zairian capital.

At their last meeting, which ended on 12 August in Kinshasa, the two delegations promised to meet again today in Zaire to continue their talks under the mediation of President Mobutu Sese Seko. However, it seems that UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi's recent statements to a Portuguese paper in which he said he has never approved the Gbadolite peace plan and the new accusations of cease-fire violations made against him by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos have somewhat slowed down the resumption of the peace talks, some observers said today. The Zairian mediator is currently increasing contacts with his African counterparts in an attempt to unify the stands of African heads of state on the Angolan issue. He has accordingly just sent "important" messages to his Gabonese and Congolese counterparts, Omar Bongo and Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who could be invited to take part soon in Zaire in a mini-tripartite summit on the issue, it was learned in Kinshasa.

**Mobutu Asked To Aid in Mauritania-Senegal Dispute**

*AB1608210589 Paris AFP in French 0937 GMT  
16 Aug 89*

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 Aug (AFP)—Colonel Djibril Ould Abdellahi, Mauritanian minister of interior, yesterday was received in Kinshasa by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, Zairian head of state, to whom he delivered a message from President Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya dealing with the Senegalese-Mauritanian conflict, it was learned today. In this message, the Mauritanian president asks his Zairian counterpart "to continue his efforts aimed at helping Senegal and Mauritania find common ground for settling the dispute between them," the official Zairian news agency, AZAP, specified.

Marshal Mobutu "promised to react favorably to this request," adds AZAP, which thinks that the Zairian head of state may once more visit the capitals of the two countries to meet with his peers. It may be recalled that during the last Francophone summit held in Dakar, President Mobutu discussed this issue with President Abdou Diouf before proceeding to Nouakchott for a similar meeting with his Mauritanian counterpart.

**Belgian Cooperation Minister Arrives 16 Aug**

*AB1708190489 Paris AFP in French 1410 GMT  
17 Aug 89*

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 Aug (AFP)—The Belgian minister of cooperation, Mr Andre Geens, arrived in Kinshasa yesterday evening for an 11-day working visit during which he is expected to meet President Mobutu Sese Seko and other government officials. Observers note that the visit is taking place 3 weeks after the signing in Rabat of a protocol agreement between the two countries under which Belgium decided, among other measures, to cancel about 11 billion Belgian francs of Zaire's debt to it. Belgian sources in Zaire indicate that the visit will make it possible to establish new cooperation agreements before the end of the year between Belgium and its former colony, in the wake of a conflict that lasted for more than 8 months.

Mr Geens, who was met on his arrival at the airport by the Zairian minister of cooperation, Mr Nyiwa Mobutu, son of the Zairian president, was scheduled to hold discussions today with the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Nguz a Karl-I-Bond, and the minister of health, Dr Ngandu Kabeya. He will then begin a series of visits to the interior of the country, notably to Bas-Zaire and Kivu (eastern Zaire), to take stock of the state of cooperation ventures, especially in the fields of agriculture, health, and education.

## Ethiopia

### **Group Leaves for Egypt To Deliver Message 17 Aug** *EA1708213289 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 17 Aug 89*

[Excerpt] A six-man delegation left for Cairo today to deliver Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam's message to leaders of various Arab countries. As well as delivering Comrade President Mengistu's message, the delegation led by Comrade Kasa Kebede will also brief leaders, officials, Ethiopian residents, and other concerned persons on Ethiopia's firm resolve for peace, good-neighborliness, and mutual prosperity.

In a statement prior to departure, Comrade Kasa said that the delegation will be passing on information about the progress made in implementing the new peace initiative. They will also discuss ways in which these other countries can help to make Ethiopia's efforts a success. He went on to say that Ethiopia's timely action and firm stand on good-neighborliness would be explained. The geographical proximity of Ethiopia and the Arab countries and the cultural relations between them create favorable conditions for mutual assistance toward achieving prosperity, said Comrade Kasa. He added that the recently issued special decrees on joint ventures will have a great bearing on this cooperation. The delegation will communicate our country's willingness to cooperate in this respect. [passage omitted]

## Somalia

### **Rebel Radio Reports Southern Towns Captured** *EA1708205289 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1500 GMT 17 Aug 89*

[Text] Somali National Movement [SNM] fighters have cut the road between (Fed) District and Berbera at a place called (Hairamad). During the fighting SNM fighters burned out a truck carrying fuel and ammunition for the enemy forces. Twelve soldiers of the shaky Siad Barre regime were killed. One wounded enemy soldier was captured. SNM fighters suffered no casualties.

Fierce fighting took place in east Shidalehe and its environs when the beleaguered enemy forces of Siad Barre launched a futile attack. Their attack was countered by SNM fighters who inflicted heavy casualties on the

enemy, with 70 enemy soldiers killed and countless others wounded. Many weapons were captured from the enemy forces, who were forced to withdraw to their base. Twenty SNM fighters were martyred, and 60 others were wounded.

On 9 August, units of the 30th Division attacked enemy troops based in (Dobane), the capital of Togdheer Region [as heard]. Twenty enemy soldiers were killed and 32 others wounded. A (105-mm) gun mounted on a jeep was destroyed. The SNM suffered no casualties during this attack.

Latest reports reaching us from the southern regions say that the situation there is worsening. The bloody regime of Xamar [original name of Mogadishu] has lost control. Listeners, fierce fighting is raging in the lower Jubba region. You may have heard this from the international media. It is obvious why the tyrant is fighting for control of the area. It is because of the planes and artillery, but he is weak and has lost control.

When the uprising started in those areas, he started to suppress the local community. Now that the uprising has intensified, many people have been jailed. This applies particularly to officers and the business community. He also repressed ordinary, small-time business people. Those who could not accept this repression and other intolerable incidents, fled to Kenya. It is estimated that up to 6,000 people have already crossed into Kenya. Their numbers are increasing daily.

The boys have dealt the Xamar regime a devastating blow by capturing a number of towns, such as (Bulo Hawo), Afmadow, (Dobeel), and many other areas. Radio SNM reporters in those areas say the uprising has been joined by many people who have taken up arms, determined to overthrow the butchering regime of Xamar as soon as possible. Plenty of food and lots of weapons have been captured. Fighting is going on in upper Jubba, Bakool, (Bai), and lower Shabeelle, as well as lower Jubba. Fighting has been reported there of course, not to mention Xamar itself. You know what the situation is there. The regime lost control of other areas long ago. The regime's attempts to mislead the people have reached a dead-end.

Brothers, we call upon you to engage yourselves in the struggle truly, to wrest power from the tyrannical big mouth [afweyneh], and to consolidate your fighting strategy.

**Police Open Fire on Strikers at Factory 18 Aug**

*MB1808092889 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0927 GMT 18 Aug 89*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 18, SAPA—Police opened fire with live bullets on a group of workers at a pie manufacturing factory in Johannesburg this morning, injuring an unknown number, a spokesman for the Food and Allied Workers Union said.

The "heavy contingent" of policemen were called in at Mamas Pies, Malvern, after workers defied a lock out imposed yesterday.

The union spokesman said police also whipped workers with sjambokks [whips] and arrested several of them during the confrontation.

The injured were rushed to hospital by ambulance.

The workers are in a pay dispute declared on July 18.

Police spokesman Lt-Col Frans Malherbe said he was unaware of the confrontation, but he was making enquiries.

**AFP Report**

*NC1808104289 Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT  
18 Aug 89*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 18 (AFP)—Police opened fire with live ammunition on a group of strikers here Friday, wounding several of them, union officials said.

The injured were being treated in hospital for bullet wounds.

A Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU) official said the incident occurred soon after 8 a.m. (0600 GMT) when workers defied a lockout imposed Thursday at Mamas Pies factory in Johannesburg, following a pay dispute.

He told Agence France-Presse that a "heavy contingent" of policemen were called in. They opened fire with live bullets, whipped workers and arrested several of them.

The spokesman said there was a lot of confusion surrounding the details of the events leading up to the clash with police. He was not able to say how many people had been shot or arrested. A media briefing has been called later Friday.

The injured were rushed to hospital by ambulance.

Police spokesman Frans Malherbe said he had not heard of the incident, but would investigate.

FAWU is an affiliate of the militantly anti-apartheid Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU).

**'At Least 15' Injured**

*MB1808114389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1142 GMT 18 Aug 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 18 SAPA—At least 15 workers were injured, some seriously, when police opened fire with live bullets on workers at a pie manufacturing factory in Johannesburg this morning, a spokesman for the Food and Allied Workers Union said.

He said a number of workers were arrested after police took action against workers who ignored a lock-out imposed yesterday.

Police lashed out with sjambokks [whips] and opened fire on the workers after they had been called in by Mama's Pies Management.

The union spokesman said a meeting had been arranged with the company today and workers were on their way to collect their weekly wages.

He said there was a heavy contingent of policemen at the factory where a wage dispute remains unresolved.

Only four people were slightly injured at this morning's strike at Mama's Pies in Germiston, according to information at the police's disposal, a statement from the South African Police Public Relations Division said today.

The statement said a group of people were picketing at Mama's Pies in Germiston this morning.

They were warned by the police to disperse and were given a while to do so. When they didn't do so, they were dispersed with horsewhips. While they were running away some of them threw stones at the police, the statement said.

No one was arrested.

The South African Police regret the fact that organisations give statements to the media without making sure about the real facts, the statement concluded.

**Anti-Apartheid Conference Announced for 7 Oct**

*MB1608150289 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1453 GMT 16 Aug 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 16 SAPA—Anti-apartheid organisations today proposed a new challenge to South Africa's white government with the announcement of plans to convene a conference in Johannesburg on October 7 committed to ending oppression and exploitation.

The conference's conveners, including Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Beyers Naude, UDF [United Democratic Front] President Albertina Sisulu, the National Union of Mineworkers' Cyril Ramaphosa, and



others today said at a press briefing attended by the foreign and local press and embassy diplomats that the "conference for a democratic future" would be "attended by thousands...representing millions".

The objectives of the conference, to take place a month and a day after South Africa's general election from which blacks are excluded, will be to plot "the most effective, shortest path to the ending of oppression and exploitation and the creation of a democratic country," the convenors' statement read.

The unifying perspective for eligibility to participate in the conference demanded commitment to seven issues:—one person, one vote in a united, democratic South Africa,

- the lifting of the state of emergency,
- unconditional release of all political prisoners,
- unbanning of all political organisations,
- freedom of association and expression,
- press freedom, and
- a living wage for all.

All organisations subscribing to the unifying perspective and committed to a democratic future were invited to apply to the convening committee to participate in the conference. The invitation would be extended to organisations via adverts in newspapers throughout the country.

The convenors said their committee had briefed a range of foreign government, including those of Western Europe, Scandinavia, the Soviet Union, the USA, and the Frontline States as well as the Organisation of African Unity, the Non-aligned Movement, the Commonwealth and the United Nations, to put pressure on the South African Government not to apply "expected attempts" to prevent the conference from taking place.

The statement said the government was expected to attempt to prevent the conference from taking place, "either by banning it or attempting to disrupt it in some way.

"The current mood of our people is such that we believe they will defy any attempt by the state to prevent the conference from going ahead."

The main aim of the conference would be "to broadly map out a shared perspective of how to reach our objective of a democratic country.

"While the racist elections will be mapping out the minority's plans to cling onto minority rule and privilege, the conference will be an assembly of the people of our country truly democratic in its character and objectives."

The "burning issues facing our people" to be addressed during the conference would be:  
—A programme of united mass action to end apartheid,

- The attitude on the question of negotiations, and
- The call to the international community concerning its role in ending apartheid.

The decision to convene the conference resulted from discussions between the Mass Democratic Movement [MDM] the Black Consciousness Movement and some churches over the past two months following COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] special national congress this year, where the idea was taken forward from the UDF's National Working Committee conference in 1987.

The convenors called on "all patriotic and freedom-loving compatriots" to rally behind their initiative.

"While the old order is decaying and in disarray, we need to construct the new democratic and egalitarian order which is in the process of being born.

"We see the Conference for a Democratic Future as being the midwife for the birth of this new order."

Archbishop Tutu, in reply to a question, said the convenors had not asked the authorities permission to hold the conference. "Ask who?" he said, adding that to seek permission would have been contrary to the spirit of the conference.

The full panel of convenors is the Archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Desmond Tutu; Dr Alan Boesak, a patron of the UDF; Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa of the Catholic Bishop's Conference; Dr Beyers Naude of the SA [South African] Council of Churches; Mr Cyril Ramaphosa of the National Union of Mineworkers; Mr Chris Dlamini of COSATU; Mr Khehla Mtembu of the Black Consciousness Movement; Mr Mbulelo Rakwena of NACTU [National Council of Trade Unions], Mr Mohammed Valli Moosa of the UDF; and Mrs Albertina Sisulu, UDF president.

#### **Pik Botha Comments on Kaunda Meeting**

*MB1608194889 Johannesburg Television Service  
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 16 Aug 89*

[Text] Mr Pik Botha says it is clear that President Kaunda is well informed about South Africa's stand against the ANC [African National Congress], namely that the country does not negotiate with organizations that use violence to achieve political aims. It is very encouraging.

[Begin Botha video recording] I also believe that President Kaunda was expected to tell news reporters at a news conference that after the talks he would report back to the Frontline States, to the ANC and I do not who. Frankly, it is not relevant to whom Dr Kaunda wants to tell what we have told him. What is important—the only important point—is that what we tell him is what a person with a normal understanding or healthy understanding understands. Our task is to tell and inform, and

to make sure that leaders with whom we talk must know our exact stand against the ANC. Our position is: We do not negotiate with organizations that advocate violence to achieve political aims. [end video recording]

Mr Botha said it is false political reasoning to allege that talks with African leaders are equal to talks with the ANC. It is important that South Africa's position on the application of violence should be made categorically clear to them, so that there is no doubt about this.

**Democrat: Kaunda 'Go-Between' for De Klerk, ANC**  
*MB1808050989 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
2226 GMT 17 Aug 89

[Text] Somerset East, Aug 17, SAPA—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia was a peacemaker concerned about conflict in South Africa and was strongly of the view that reconciliation was not possible without the inclusion of the ANC [African National Congress], Democratic Party [DP] MP Mr Tiaan van der Merwe said in Somerset East tonight.

He said Dr Kaunda conveyed that view "very clearly" to a DP delegation that met him in Lusaka recently and he could almost guarantee that President Kaunda would put these views to Mr F.W. de Klerk. Judging by his present position, Mr de Klerk would have no answer to it.

Mr van der Merwe said he had little doubt that the most significant aspect of the proposed meeting between Pres Kaunda and the newly-elected president [title as received] would be that Dr Kaunda would "effectively function" as a go-between for the ANC [African National Congress] and the NP [National Party].

"It would be tragic for South Africa if the meeting is no more than a publicity stunt for Mr de Klerk. Such a meeting creates expectations, and if these expectations are frustrated, it makes matters worse for our country, not better.

"It is ironic that the National Party leadership go out of their way to meet and talk to black leaders of foreign states while they turn their backs on some very important black leaders of South Africa.

"Mr de Klerk would be well-advised while he is in Zambia to put out some feelers to ANC leaders to establish what the prospects are for ending violence and for the commencement of negotiations which include the ANC.

"It is high time that the charade of talking only through third parties is brought to an end."

Mr van der Merwe said that in the lead-up to independence in Namibia the NP government was prepared to talk to the Cubans, Angolans and Russians, but still would not talk to the ANC. There was clearly no consistency in such an attitude.

All these groups were involved in violent conflict against South Africa, but the government nevertheless negotiated with them to bring an end to violence.

"If the government persists in refusing to follow a similar procedure in respect of the ANC, the conclusion cannot be escaped that they care more about their political vanity and their hold on power than the fact that South Africans are dying unnecessarily in this conflict."

**De Klerk Reiterates NP Position on ANC**  
*MB1608223089 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
2031 GMT 16 Aug 89

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 16, SAPA—The government's attitude to the African National Congress [ANC] remains the same in that it would not negotiate with "perpetrators of violence and terrorists," Acting State President Mr F.W. de Klerk said tonight.

Speaking at a National Party [NP] meeting at Houghton, he said the impression had been created, especially by the Conservative Party [CP], that the NP had changed its attitude towards the ANC. He said the impression was being created that the NP had relinquished its commitment to finding a peaceful solution for South Africa.

"The NP will not negotiate with perpetrators of violence and terrorists, and there would be no compromise where the security of the people of South Africa was concerned.

"We are not prepared to compromise with people who pursue violence."

However, the NP was willing to take part in negotiations with all the moderate leaders and was willing to grant everyone in South Africa the right to become a first class citizen. He said "much too much" had been made of the ANC since there were many other leaders who could speak on behalf of a large majority of South Africa's people.

Referring to Mr P.W. Botha's meeting with ANC Leader Nelson Mandela, Mr de Klerk said the meeting had been in the best interests of South Africa.

Speaking to a crowd of about 500 people, many of whom heckled throughout the meeting, Mr de Klerk spent most of his speech explaining NP policy as it differed from that contained in the manifestos of the DP [Democratic Party] and the CP.

**De Klerk: President's Post Holds 'Too Much Power'**  
*MB1808045689 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
2209 GMT 17 Aug 89

[Text] Vereeniging Aug 17 SAPA—The position of state president carried too much power and could be used as means of domination by one group over another, the acting state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said here tonight.

Replying to a question as to whether there could be a black state president, he said that in terms of National Party [NP] policy no group should have the power to dominate any of the others.

However, the position of state president carried so much power that it could in fact be used for this purpose.

The NP believed that so much power should not be centralised in one position.

In the future, under a negotiated dispensation, a new system would have to be devised.

However, the issue was not on the agenda or even on the horizon at present, and would be dealt with once the negotiating process had started.

#### **Pik Botha Insists on Changes to Constitution**

*MB1808045189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2238 GMT 17 Aug 89*

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 17, SAPA—It was obvious that the Constitution was unacceptable to the majority of South Africans and would have to be changed, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight.

Speaking at a National Party rally of southern peninsular constituencies said it the question was how it should be changed. [sentence as received]

"Will it be done through force and bloodshed or through negotiations?"

"South Africa says through negotiation," he said.

As far as change was concerned, the issue was what must South Africa change into.

The National Party was not prepared to change into chaos, said Mr Botha.

He confirmed his view that there could be a black president in South Africa one day.

"But South Africa as it is in this moment in time will have to accommodate and reconcile various diverse claims and potential clashes.

"Leaders will have to get together irrespective of skin colour and sit around a table and negotiate about the new dispensation."

#### **Radio Freedom Comments on Botha Resignation**

*EA1608174389 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English  
to South Africa 1900 GMT 15 Aug 89*

[Text] We look at the feuds, fighting, and conflict at the top echelons of the white minority rule. Compatriots, the bitter infighting within the highest echelons of white

minority rule which we have just witnessed during the past days correctly reflects stage of crisis which has engulfed white minority rule in general in our country.

Truly, no one can deny that if the real leaders of white minority domination could have helped it, they would have done everything to hide these quarrels, more so in view of the oncoming elections. With all of them committed to the maintenance and protection of apartheid and white minority domination of our country it is logical to assume that they would have done everything not to rock the boat, nor to bring about, for the first time, a situation in which more and more whites question the leadership qualities of those who are supposed to guide them to a permanent future of apartheid and white minority domination.

It is against this background that no one can see what we have witnessed as just personality clashes within the party of racism, the Nationalist Party. These quarrels, which have culminated in the hounding out of office of the dictator Botha, can only be seen as the culmination of division, quarrels, and confusion and uncertainty about the fate and the future of white minority domination which starts from grassroots of the white sector of our population, leading to its highest echelons, the cabinet of the ruling fascist party, the Nationalist Party.

It is wholly significant, compatriots, that the tyrant P.W. Botha—who came to power 11 years ago being perceived by the majority of the whites, not to speak of the parliamentary caucus of his party, as the man who could secure the defeat of forces of national liberation—has been finally hounded out of office in disgrace by the very forces who only yesterday saw him as a messiah.

It should be recalled that during these 11 years of his tyranny and dictatorship not even a single member of the Nationalist Party, not to speak of his cabinet colleagues, could dare raise a voice of dissent against the direction which Botha [word indistinct] for our country.

[Words indistinct] These schemes and strategies became [word indistinct] also would be perceived to be an adequate answer to the challenges presented by our vanguard movement, the ANC [African National Congress], and the mass democratic movement in its attack. We are referring to programs which this regime introduced over these 11 years which had no other aim, but to crush our forces and render South Africa safe for the perpetuation and entrenchment of apartheid and white minority rule. Amongst these is [words indistinct] the so-called total onslaught [word indistinct] according to which racist South Africa had to use everything, starting from repression to outright lies and deceit, to secure apartheid.

Let us again, compatriots, recall the introduction of the state security council which reduced even the white parliament into nothing else but a talking shop, and more and more powers—destructive powers—to govern



our country were surrendered by the Nationalist Party to Botha and his clique so that they could go forward without any obstacles in their fight against forces of democracy in our country. The Nationalist Party even went as far as to institute a state of emergency, killing thousands in the street, virtually imprisoning all leadership of the Mass Democratic Movement and declaring all democratic organizations banned—measures which all were introduced by the same disgraced Botha, with acclaim from his cabinet ministers and supporters.

The dictator Botha who came forward with all these schemes is no more, yet he has left behind the Mass Democratic Movement not only active and alive having weathered the most brutal period so far in our history, but a Mass Democratic Movement more stronger than at any other time, a Mass Democratic Movement which enjoys more influence than at any other period in our history.

It is against this background that this man who only yesterday was perceived as the savior of white minority rule is being hounded out of office in disgrace with some of his erstwhile ardent supporters (?beginning) that it can no longer secure white minority rule. It becomes clear, compatriots, that it is misleading to see the defeat Botha has suffered as merely a defeat to some sections of the clique of white minority rule. Botha assumed power with no other intent, but to smash the democratic movement and the forces of liberation in our country. He has not only failed dismally, despite all the brutality employed, he has suffered at the hands of this Mass Democratic Movement.

Compatriots, now that the dictator Botha has relinquished the throne of apartheid and another protector of white minority rule, De Klerk, is to continue where he left off, what does the future hold for our country? Certainly, compatriots, let it be heard louder and clearer than ever that De Klerk is bent on the maintenance of white minority domination of our country, just like Botha and all those who have occupied the throne of apartheid before. [Words indistinct], compatriots, because of the growing opposition, because of the ever mounting pressures, the language of the new emperor of racism will certainly change. For that matter even the schemes of white minority to entrench the apartheid system will be (?expressed) new terms. Yet De Klerk comes with nothing new. Having committed himself to the perpetuation of apartheid and to the idea of racism De Klerk has set himself the same task which Botha failed to accomplish: to smash the Mass Democratic Movement and to make the voice of racism and violence in our country the only voice which can be heard.

De Klerk has already outlined his so-called plan of action, at the front of which are attempts to bring about sham reforms which would be introduced as (?simply vital) change, yet leaving all that is essential for apartheid to continue in place. According to this there will no democracy, there will be no majority rule. The people of

our country are to continue to be divided in accordance with race, discrimination will remain, (?so will) the segregation of all facilities. Our vanguard movement, the ANC, has correctly described this plan with its declared hope to save the sinking boat of apartheid as nothing but an insult to our people. On our part we have the duty to see to it that these plans prove stillborn, which will never see the light of the day. De Klerk and his clique must be made to face the true facts on the agenda, that is our people in their entirety demand democracy now and not tomorrow. The siege around the laager of the white minority must be tightened.

In our millions let us join the defiance campaign of apartheid regulations and laws. Let us add our voices and actions in taking this campaign to every corner of our country. This campaign must be truly disciplined, massive, and national in its scope. All our people affected by the apartheid system have to unite in mass action to defy these criminal regulations and laws. More than that, compatriots, we have to ensure that De Klerk fails totally in his attempts to get collaborators within our midst to help the white minority to add a new lease of life to the doomed apartheid system.

To our Colored and Indian compatriots we say: Do not only refuse to collaborate and make it a point that no stooge of De Klerk stands up, claiming to be representing us and our aspirations. Down with apartheid elections, forward to people's power should be our rallying cry. Let's ensure that De Klerk fails in all his attempts to guide the sinking ship of white minority rule away from the storm. This is the time for us to use all methods of struggle to sustain and intensify the pressures directed against white minority rule. Forward to people's power. Forward to people's action.

**Archbishop Tutu Leads Clergy in Cape Town March**  
MB1708191389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1823 GMT 17 Aug 89

[Text] Cape Town Aug 17 SAPA—Dozens of police-women stopped a march of about 150 clergy and church-members in the centre of Cape Town today and escorted the group to St George's Cathedral.

The march followed a lunchtime service—in solidarity with the MDM's [Mass Democratic Movement] defiance campaign—in the cathedral and was attended by several Western Cape churchleaders.

Law and Order Spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet confirmed that "policewomen were used to control church people" but refused to comment on the reasons for the unusual step.

Before the march, Archbishop Desmond Tutu told the people gathered in the cathedral that the decision to march was one "each one of us make freely".

Shortly afterwards, the procession—led by Archbishop Tutu Professor Charles Villa-Vicencio of UCT [University of Cape Town]; and the Dean of St George's Cathedral, The Rev Colin Jones—moved up Wale Street, where they were stopped several times by dozens of policewomen warning them that the march was illegal. The group refused to disperse, but was finally halted by a female lieutenant near the intersection with Loop Street.

At 1.35pm the leaders of the group knelt down on the pavement and refused to move. The group started to sing hymns and defiance songs, closely watched by the policewomen and hundreds of amazed onlookers.

Ten minutes later a policewoman in riot uniform warned the group over a megaphone to disperse, saying: "I order you all to dismiss at once."

Several foreign TV crews and journalists were recording the event, and in the melee a cameraman knocked off the hat of a female police officer in riot control of the unit. "Oh, my hat," retorted the officer, identified by her nametag as "Lieutenant D. Basson".

Archbishop Tutu agreed to lead the group back to the cathedral on the condition that no one was arrested. ovtiations, Lieutenant Basson said "You are not allowed to do this (march)". "We know it," replied Archbishop Tutu. Shortly after 2pm, the singing group entered the cathedral. In the cathedral, Archbishop Tutu described the march as a "victory for non-violence".

He said it was a "small feather in their cap" that the police had used policewomen.

The marchers had made their point, he said, adding that the same action would be taken in future if more restricted people were arrested.

#### **COSATU Urges De Klerk To End Harassment**

*MB1708175389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1728 GMT 17 Aug 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 17 SAPA—COSATU [Congress of South Africa Trade Union] today challenged Acting State President Mr F.W. de Klerk to put an immediate stop to the alleged harassment of "legitimate opponents to apartheid" and added a prominent restricted activist had been shot dead by unknown killers in the last 48 hours.

A COSATU spokesman said "South Africans and the world are being told that F.W. is a new man who is determined to bring rapid and substantial changes to our country.

"Almost as if to confirm that things will stay the same, apartheid security forces and shadowy pro-apartheid elements have stepped up their harassment of our people since F.W. de Klerk took over as state president.

"If De Klerk is serious about moving away from apartheid rule, we challenge him to put an immediate stop to this harassment of legitimate opposition to apartheid. If the current situation continues, we can only assume that this repression has the full blessing of the new state president."

In a statement, the union grouping listed "some of the events over the last two days" reported to COSATU's head office: "Late on Tuesday [15 August] night Donsie Khumalo, the regional secretary of COSATU Northern Transvaal, was raided by a large contingent of security police and SADF [South African Defence Force]

"On Wednesday morning COSATU's northern Transvaal office was raided by the security police.

"Security police visited Donsie Khumalo's home and demanded that the gate to his property be left open at all times to allow the security forces easy access to his home," the statement alleged adding:

"The steel gate and wire fence were erected at his home after an attempt was made on his life in 1986."

The statement said on Tuesday night, a restrictee, Mr Eric Gumede, a well known activist of the SA [South African] Youth Congress, was gunned down by four unknown assassins.

"This confirms our view that the house arresting of apartheid's opponents has made them sitting ducks for apartheid assassins.

"We challenge Mr de Klerk to ensure that Eric Gumede's killers are brought to justice. "We also challenge him to lift the restrictions on the hundreds of activists around the country."

On Tuesday security police allegedly visited COSATU's head office.

COSATU was told charges were being investigated after a resolution at congress concerning the question of negotiations. The resolution had called for the unbanning of the African National Congress.

"This threatened prosecution of COSATU confirms what we have been saying all along: That the apartheid regime has no interest in genuine negotiations, and is determined to crush precisely those parties who are calling for genuine negotiations.

"We call on De Klerk to prove us wrong by publicly repudiating these threatened charges against us."

**Commentary Praises KOEVOET Confinement**

*MB1708142489 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1150 GMT 17 Aug 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The hopes for free and fair elections in Namibia, on schedule in November, are high. These hopes have been further boosted by news that 1,200 members of the South-West Africa Police [SWAPOL] are to be confined to base because of an improved security situation.

These 1,200 members, who formed the counterinsurgency component of SWAPOL, were previously attached to the unit known as KOEVOET. This unit, which has long since been disbanded, has been accused by the United Nations and others of intimidating and harassing civilians in northern Namibia. SWAPOL denies these allegations, pointing out that the policemen concerned are well trained and experienced men who have been needed to help maintain law and order. In particular, their experience has been needed to counter any illegal cross border raids by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] units based in Angola, such as the invasion undertaken by SWAPO in April in violation of Resolution 435.

Now the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Perez de Cuellar, and his special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, have established that SWAPO no longer has the capability of mounting cross border raids from Angola. Dr Perez de Cuellar and Mr Ahtisaari have given solemn and categorical assurances to this effect to the South African authorities. On the basis of these assurances the administrator general has now ordered the 1,200 former members of the disbanded Koevoet unit to be withdrawn from the northern areas and confined to base.

This action removes a point of conflict between the South African and UN authorities. It also eliminates all talk by SWAPO and others that South Africa is trying to prevent free and fair elections. Indeed, it is yet further proof of South Africa's total commitment to the successful implementation of Resolution 435. It is, as well, another challenge to the United Nations, SWAPO, and all other parties to demonstrate at all times that they, like South Africa, are committed to true and lasting freedom and independence for the Namibian people.

**UN Envoy Denies Police, KOEVOET Links**

*MB1708080289 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 17 Aug 89*

[Text] South Africa has denied charges in the UN Security Council by African countries that the former South African counterinsurgency unit, known as KOEVOET, has been integrated into South-West Africa/Namibian police and that loopholes in a recent voter registration proclamation allowed South African citizens to register and to vote.

South Africa's ambassador to the UN, Mr Jeremy Shearer, said that SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] had forced South Africa to deploy troops by sending its fighters into South-West Africa/Namibia from Angola to establish bases in the territory. He said this had caused the most serious threat to the independence process that had been painstakingly built up over many years.

Mr Shearer told our representative in New York that the issue of KOEVOET had been blown out of proportion because it is the one area in which South Africa could be seen to have not totally complied with Resolution 435. Mr Shearer said he rejected that allegation and that he believed that South Africa had totally fulfilled its commitments.

Referring to loopholes in a recent voter registration proclamation, allowing south African citizens to register and vote, Mr Shearer rejected what he called a ridiculous assertion by SWAPO that 150,000 South Africans were being brought to South-West Africa/Namibia for this purpose. Mr Shearer told our representatives that these assertions were red herrings. Mr Shearer said that so far only 2,000 South Africans had registered among the 580,000 people registered. Mr Shearer also pointed out that the draft election proposal was still under consideration and that the administrator general and the UN special representative would negotiate an acceptable proclamation.

**14 Aug Press Review on Current Problems, Issues**

*MB1408123089*

[Editorial Report]

**THE CITIZEN**

**De Klerk Must Show 'No Less Tough' Than P.W. Botha**—"It is not possible, since the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, has become totally unpredictable, to forecast the outcome of the Cabinet meeting he has called over the Kaunda affair," remarks the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 14 August. "The fact that Mr Botha is making life difficult for Mr de Klerk politically and personally takes the State President's vendetta against Mr de Klerk to ridiculous extremes, harming the party—and now the country." Mr de Klerk "must take off the gloves today and demonstrate he can be no less tough than Mr Botha if he has to be, that he is the leader of the party and will brook no further interference from Mr Botha, that he will no longer tolerate Mr Botha ignoring or belittling him, and he is a state president-elect in whom the country has the utmost confidence not only because he has the right ideas, the right policy and the right approach, but is also strong and resourceful."



### THE STAR

**Daily Calls for Immobilization of P.W. Botha**—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 14 August says in a page 12 editorial "opposition parties must relish the Nationalist discomfort over President Botha's astonishing intervention on Friday over the planned Kaunda-De Klerk talks on August 28. That relish is justified, because voters are seeing the outcome of unsuccessful efforts to patch up a personality clash that should have been dealt with many months ago. Even the Nationalist faithful should think again about supporting a party so unable to cope with the essentials either of power or policy. It was understandable that the NP [National Party], out of respect for Mr Botha's impressive party record, should have wished to let the ailing leader down lightly when the time came for him to go after his stroke early this year. But when he refused to take the hint, it was weakness not to remove him from office by available constitutional means." It is "vitally important that P.W. Botha the Wrecker be immobilised. Then a Builder must be found to build the nation. That is the task of the voters."

**Editorial Notes NP 'Obduracy' on Hospital Desegregation**—Johannesburg's J.G. Strijdom Hospital is to retain its "own affairs" status, "arbitrarily imposed a few months ago," and a second editorial on the same page says "the Government has once again displayed its propensity to do the wrong thing." "Significantly, the announcement that the J.G. Strijdom would not revert to being a 'general affairs', and therefore a desegregated, hospital came from Mr F.W. de Klerk as leader in the House of Assembly just ahead of an election. The Nats must consider this obduracy a vote-catcher."

### BUSINESS DAY

**De Klerk Must 'Stand Up' to P.W. Botha**—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 14 August says in its page 6 editorial today's cabinet meeting "will largely determine what sort of president De Klerk will be. If he crumbles before the wrath of a wilful old man, De Klerk's leadership will be crippled." Unless De Klerk "stands up to President Botha today, and is seen to get his way, he is finished." BUSINESS DAY believes "continued crisis and public bickering would sorely damage the NP's election prospects, but would not stop a firm and determined De Klerk remaining NP leader and the party's candidate for the presidency."

### SOWETAN

**NP Unable To Regain 'Shaky' Credibility**—Referring to the cabinet meeting called by the state president Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 14 August says in its page 6 editorial: "Whatever happens at this meeting the National Party will be unable to regain its shaky credibility. As far as we are concerned—white politics is in shambles. That the CP [Conservative Party] will gain more ground from this debacle is an indication of part of

the crazy charade. Even the leftwing Democratic Party must find itself in an awkward position. It is not until the majority in this country is allowed to participate in national politics that some sanity will prevail."

### VRYE WEEKBLAD

**Law, Order Minister 'Irresponsible'**—"The minister of law and order has proved beyond any doubt that he does not deserve to control this sensitive position," asserts Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD in Afrikaans on 11 August in a page 14 editorial. "His repeat of earlier distortions and half-truths (for which he later had to apologize to COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] lawyers) has undermined his credibility to such an extent that South Africans will never know when to trust him." "It should be obvious to even naive NP supporters that Adriaan Vlok abused the sensitive issue of extraparliamentary frustrations to scare white voters so that they return to the declining NP. We hope those who equally naively believe in the 'Give F.W. a chance' slogan will apply pressure to oust this irresponsible minister from the cabinet after 6 September."

**UNITA, Renamo Dependence on RSA 'Lever' for Peace Talks**—"The resumption of the peace initiatives in Mozambique and Angola gives a person new hope for the future of the subcontinent," says a second editorial on the same page. "South Africa has an important role to play here. The rebels in both these countries have been actively supported by South Africa and are still dependent on South Africa to a lesser or greater extent. This dependence should be used as a lever to keep UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] at the negotiation table. The support that allows these movements to continue their armed struggle must stop immediately. It is in our own interest that there should be peace and progress in our neighboring states while we are striving fiercely for peace."

### RAPPORT

**CP Propaganda 'Dangerous'**—Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 13 August writes in its page 16 editorial: "A CP slogan reads thus: Protect your future. Protect your future by voting for the CP and the result will be: Freedom with justice." "One wonders whether the CP leadership believes its own propaganda. Whichever way, it is a crude and dangerous deception."

**Many Whites 'Unprepared' for Change**—Another editorial on the same page says: "The CP has already done its damage in South Africa. A climate has been created in which too many whites are unprepared for the inevitable new political dispensation. This is the political dispensation they are supposed to help shape, rather than senselessly and hopelessly hanging on to an old system that will not hold up against the internal and external forces against it."

### TRANSVALER

**Mass Movement To Create Conditions for Revolution—**Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans says on 10 August in a page 6 editorial: "What the MDM [Mass Democratic Movement] has been hatching for a considerable period is nothing less than a recipe to land South Africa right where it was with the imposition of the state of emergency—a country of murder and arson on the precipice of revolution."

### DIE BURGER

**Democrats, CP Launch Joint Attack on NP—**"One of the strangest characteristics of the election campaign until now is the joint willingness of the left and right-wing opposition parties to protect one another," notes a page 16 editorial in Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 9 August. "These two 'arch-enemies' apparently have nothing to say to each other about policy. On public platforms DP [Democratic Party] and CP speakers noticeably shy away from mutual criticism and focus on a joint attack on the ruling NP." DIE BURGER believes the "left and right-wing extremists" want to "keep the voters in the dark for as long as possible about how objectionable they find each other's policies. They do not want to attack each other openly because it can draw attention away from the NP and create an accompanying embarrassment for each other. They are afraid it may benefit the NP."

**Democratic Reaction to NP Advertisement Shows 'Panic'—**"The excuses and the anxious moves of the left-wing opposition over an NP advertisement accusing the Democratic Party of being soft on security speaks of panic," remarks a page 18 editorial in Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 10 August. "The left-wing reaction leaves no doubt the NP stepped on very sensitive corns." Referring to the photograph in the NP advertisement of Sampie Terreblanche and Wynand Malan of the DP with Johnny Makhatini and Joe Slovo of the ANC and the South African Communist Party (SACP) respectively, DIE BURGER says it "emphasizes the DP policy that the ANC and the SACP should be unbanned unconditionally. Why then be ashamed of the truth?"

### BEELD

**Extraparliamentary Resistance Challenges Law, Order—**"The extraparliamentary organizations' jigsaw puzzle of passive resistance is increasing in stature," observes Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 10 August in a page 10 editorial. "It is clear these attempts are nothing but a camouflaged challenge to the country's laws, of the law and order." "Everything points to an organized attempt by extraparliamentary organizations with strong sympathies for the communist controlled ANC to disrupt the country before the election under the guise of passive resistance." The "irony is that the DP's flirtation with these groups and the CP's continued racism is oil on the fire for those who want to disrupt South Africa."

**CP Uses God To Justify Partition—**"Dr Treurnicht has finally broken his thunderous silence on an alarming tendency in CP circles to rope in God and the Bible as political agents for the election," notes Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 11 August in a page 8 editorial. BEELD describes this as "baffling." "CP policy is not, like other parties, based on subjective perceptions. It is a manifestation of God. God is portrayed as an uncritical support pillar to justify partition and all that goes with it."

### DIE REPUBLIKEIN

**No SWAPO Respect for Children's Rights—**"SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] is engaged in child abduction in the church camps," claims the page 4 editorial in Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 9 August. "Mothers are separated from their children and sent to Namibia and placed in different camps." "Does such a situation seem civilized and proper to the international community? What worse form of intimidation can there be than for a mother to be separated from her child and then make the child's welfare dependent on the political behavior of the mother?" "If a party does not respect people's rights over their children, why then should it respect any other property rights?"

### 15 Aug Press Review

MB1508115489

[Editorial Report]

### SOWETAN

**Reform Does Not End Removals—**"The people of Oukasic, a small township near Brits, have been given a lease of life after the Pretoria Supreme Court set aside a Transvaal Administration decision last year declaring the settlement an emergency camp," points out the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 15 August. "We are tired of seeing the tragedy of black people shunted hither and thither by bureaucrats or politicians. We thought the National Party's reform programme would end such practices. The people of Oukasic must know we are all behind them."

### BEELD

**Editorial Urges Support for F.W. de Klerk—**Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 14 August in a page 10 editorial appeals to President P.W. Botha, saying: "Please do not destroy everything you have created in your long and fruitful political career. You and Mrs Botha worked so hard and enthusiastically. So many people still speak about you with compassion and affection. Do you really want to be remembered one day for the unpleasantness you have forced onto your Cabinet team and your party—and all the people who have remained loyal to you over these last couple of months?" BEELD also urges the "National oriented voters" to "close ranks" around "your young leader F.W. de Klerk

who needs you now more than ever." "We know your sympathies lie with him. Show this through word and deed by ensuring the National Party emerges from these elections stronger than when it entered them."

### THE NAMIBIAN

**Criticism of Administrator General Partiality**—Editor Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 6 of Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 11 August that Namibian Administrator General Louis Pienaar "informed a SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] delegation in no uncertain terms recently, that their organisation would not be permitted to open offices in the South African-claimed enclave of Walvis Bay. At the same time he said he would 'investigate' the presence of a DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] office in that town." However, the DTA continues to maintain an office in Walvis Bay. Therefore, "there are clearly double standards at work on the part of the South African Government—the supposedly free and fair administrator of Namibia's transition to independence. Impartiality is certainly required of the United Nations in their role as supervisors, of this process, but even more so it is necessary on the part of the colonial government in this country which, unlike the UN, is 'running the show'. But of late it has become even more evident that South Africa is partial to certain parties, and I am forced to wonder whether the UN is taking issue with them on these points."

**RSA Reluctant To Relinquish Namibian Control**—The page 7 editorial says: "It is obvious that the South African authorities are still reluctant to relax their grip on the occupied territory of Namibia, and will try and claim to the last, as much say and control as they possibly can. The fact that Mr Pienaar accorded himself a veto right over the constitution adopted by the majority of Namibia's electorate in this latest law, proves their intentions. South Africa speaks much about the politics of 'reconciliation' which has become the catchword of the election campaign, and yet fails to carry it out. It is essential that this Government and its colonial governor finally accept the inevitable, and bow out gracefully when it marches back to Pretoria."

### DIE REPUBLIKEIN

**Civil Service Salary Increases Welcomed**—"The administrator general deserves great thanks and appreciation for the salary increases he approved for the government civil servants at the request of the former Finance Minister Dirk Mudge," remarks a page 8 editorial in Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 10 August. DIE REPUBLIKEIN also notes the "vitally important role played by the civil service in the country. Without a healthy civil service no healthy government is possible."

**Editorial Questions SWAPO Economic Sources**—A second editorial on the same page says: "SWAPO is spreading the story that it will compensate its military wing members well if it comes to power. Large sums of money have been mentioned. But where is the money coming from? There will not be a cent from the Namibian state treasury with which to pay members of a political party—especially not for 'work' done in the name of that party."

### 16 Aug Press Review

MB1608112389

[Editorial Report]

### THE CITIZEN

**Editorial Urges Postponement of Visit to Kaunda**—"We are sorry Mr F.W. de Klerk, the acting State President and leader of the National Party (NP), has not postponed his visit to Livingstone to have talks with President Kaunda of Zambia," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English for 16 August. "Mr P.W. Botha, in his farewell television address to the nation, created such a fuss about the meeting, giving President Kaunda a most damning role in relation to the ANC, that if Mr de Klerk saw him at this stage, before Mr de Klerk can formulate his own policy with regard to the ANC, it might cost the National Party heavily at the polls."

### THE STAR

**Botha Issue May Have Done Some Electoral 'Good'**—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 16 August says in a page 12 editorial: "By the manner of his going and the issue he chose to peg it on, ex-President Botha may have done some electoral damage to the National Party." But, "unwittingly, he has done some good as well. The plus factors concern not only the ruling party but the country whose fortunes, willy-nilly, hang in such large measure on future NP direction. The first piece of good news is that at least there will now be more clarity about that direction." Also, "making an issue" of F.W. de Klerk's Zambia trip has "helped focus the attention of the NP, and the country, on the importance of negotiating a common future with the 70 percent of South Africans who are disfranchised." THE STAR also says it was "heartening" to see F.W. de Klerk "recommitting himself to finding peaceful solutions in South and southern Africa" in his first policy statement. "He is right when he says that we stand on the threshold of a new era and that at this juncture 'history offers us a unique opportunity for peaceful solutions'. The country will pray that he proves strong enough not to squander this opportunity."



### BUSINESS DAY

**De Klerk Unlikely To Resolve RSA Conflict**—"Acting President De Klerk has, in his handling of a messy political assassination, given a fair display of skills which his ferocious predecessor lacked," notes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 16 August in a page 10 editorial. But De Klerk "brings to office skills that are unfailingly deployed in service of racial ideology; he is an inveterate believer in racially defined 'groups.'" BUSINESS DAY believes De Klerk "is not the man to engage the racial problems of this country—and hence the constitutional problems—in a manner which has any hope of resolving the conflict. His thinking is rooted in a scientific nonsense—the idea of defining race—and he cannot therefore free himself from such albatrosses" as "population registration, separate voters rolls, and group areas. On the constitutional front, therefore, we can look forward to another five-year spell of fruitless, Heunisl-like manoeuvres to draw fringe leaders of the black communities into negotiations." "The messy removal of President Botha has emphasised once again that the National Party—not Parliament nor even the constitution—remains the primary institution for the resolution of political conflict, and it will remain so for as long as the party can still win elections. But the capacity of that party to maintain control of the society as a whole is eroding year by year, and its range of political options is narrowing continuously. A profound irony underlies both the National Party's election struggle and the fight within the party for the power that goes with electoral victory: it is a fight for ever more power to achieve ever less control."

**'Steel' Behind De Klerk Smile**—Michael Acott writes on the same page: "There is steel behind his smile, as De Klerk showed this week in telling Botha enough was enough and executive power had to be handed over. Firmly anchored in his Afrikaner roots, willing to listen to others and aware of southern African realities, De Klerk is a new leader with a new style. He may yet surprise those who believe him too conservative. He may also disappoint those expecting him to shrug off NP constraints."

### SOWETAN

**White Voters Responsible for Apartheid**—Referring to a Johannesburg City Council opinion poll on the integration of amenities, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 16 August states in its page 6 editorial: "It has become so easy to blame the government for apartheid that critics forget to look at the people who are responsible for it, the ordinary white voters." "It was a tiny majority that voted for integration, an indication that the majority of whites will not accept fellow-South Africans as fully human." "It is easy to understand why these people will vote national party: It preaches reform without practising it. It preaches reform to mislead the international community into believing that apartheid is dead, when it knows that it is alive and kicking. These

are the people who will not vote for any party even slightly to the left of the national party. The very idea that a survey like the Johannesburg City Council's is being run is proof enough that apartheid is thriving."

### TRANSVALER

**Goodwill Toward P.W. Botha Receives 'Serious Blow'** - "Mr P.W. Botha exposed his anger toward a loyal colleague and trusted party man to such an extent that the goodwill the Afrikaner people still had for him, received a serious blow," says Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 14 August in a page 6 editorial. He will be "remembered in history as the man who tried to pull down the whole NP house in ruins." TRANSVALER believes "the new NP leader did not deserve that treatment, not at a time when he and his party are engaged in a survival struggle. The only ray of light in this disagreeable matter is that not only the cabinet, but also every nationalist will put its weight and loyalty behind De Klerk. That at least should give him courage because seldom has a new leader been tested with such unnecessary crises."

### DIE REPUBLIKEIN

**Call for Release of Those Detained by SWAPO**—"It is incomprehensible how the international community, with all the means at its disposal, cannot ensure that the people detained by SWAPO are freed and returned to their fatherland," states a page 8 editorial in Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 14 August. The paper points out the parents' committee has released the names and whereabouts of five more punishment camps. "Must one believe the parents' committee is better informed than the UN and the high commissioner for refugees?"

### 17 Aug Press Review

MB1708113189

[Editorial Report]

### THE CITIZEN

**Confrontation Likely Between State, Defiance Campaign**—The Mass Democratic Movement's (MDM) defiance campaign is "aimed at breaching apartheid laws and, by creating enough fuss, bringing them to an end," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 17 August. Although the government has warned the movement not to disrupt the election process, THE CITIZEN believes "it is not in the nature of radicals to pull back when they have planned a campaign as extensive as this one. We thus expect a confrontation between the MDM and the government. And if the government acts severely against the MDM in the campaign, they will have only themselves to blame."



### THE STAR

**Editorial Warns De Klerk Against 'Frontline Trap'**—"It is heartening indeed to see that the Kaunda-De Klerk meeting will go ahead as planned on August 28, in spite of the violent political upheavals—including the departure of President Botha—which the announcement caused," remarks Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 17 August in a page 8 editorial. "One week before a tense general election, Mr de Klerk cannot afford to appear lured into a Frontline trap that could cost his embattled party its parliamentary majority." THE STAR advises the South African and Zambian leaders to "do more than talk about the weather. Granting the difficult situation in which they must now meet, and the need for the utmost diplomacy in what they say, we hope they will discuss frankly the real issues of the region and plan to take matters further at an early opportunity."

**New 'Tactics' To Muzzle Press**—A second editorial on the same page refers to the various journalists who have been charged to appear in court for quoting banned persons, saying: "It could suggest a new wave of harassment of both the mainstream and 'alternative' press. Some editors believe the Government is still intent on muzzling South Africans' right to know and that it has simply switched to tactics that will not cause as much of a public and international outcry as suspensions and closures would. If so, this means an immediate loss of credibility for a government which recently spoke of a freer political climate."

### BUSINESS DAY

**De Klerk Meets Kaunda in Position of 'Relative Strength'**—"President Kenneth Kaunda's letter to P.W. Botha, in which he sought to explain his motives for meeting Acting President de Klerk, is the latest addition to an accumulating body of evidence to suggest a sea change in South Africa's relations with its neighbours," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 17 August. BUSINESS DAY refers to the "rapid economic disintegration throughout southern Africa, aggravated no doubt by the pressure of sanctions and disinvestment on the core economy of the region. Mozambique and Angola are destitute and ungovernable, Zambia is afflicted with food riots, and in Zimbabwe the failure of the black population to make any substantial economic advance has begun to spawn fresh pressure on the remaining pockets of successful whites. In short, De Klerk meets Kaunda in such a position of relative strength that it would be almost criminal to squander the opportunity which Kaunda has offered to SA [South Africa] to begin the search for a less destructive relationship."

### SOWETAN

**Paper 'Angry' Over Ban of Journalist at NP Rally**—The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 17 August points out that staff journalist Mathatha

Tsedu was denied permission by the South African police to attend the NP [National Party] rally in Pietersburg. "We will not quibble over the use of the police for a National Party election rally, but we are angry that a reputed journalist on this newspapers was stopped from doing his duty." "Whatever De Klerk said in the meeting will not ring true for as long as we have incidents like the Tuesday one."

### CAPE TIMES

**De Klerk-Botha Rift Indication Not To Vote NP**—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English for 15 August in a page 6 editorial says the "rift" between F.W. de Klerk and P.W. Botha will have "far-reaching" consequences for the NP. "The revelation of such serious divisions in the uppermost ranks of the party, and that the leadership was lacking to resolve them privately, must shatter confidence among wavering supporters on both the left and the right wings of the NP." "In almost as many words, the State President has advised the electorate not to vote Nat. Whatever one may think of his behaviour, one cannot but recognise the depths of his doubts about the NP that drove him to this."

### TRANSVALER

**P.W. Botha Judgment No Longer 'Sound'**—"With respect, the only conclusion that can be drawn from Mr Botha's tirade, is that his political and diplomatic judgment at this stage of his career is no longer sound," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 15 August. "There can only be sympathy and regret about this, because history will show that it was his prestige and the party that he served for so long distinguishedly, that suffered the most serious damage. Looking back it must be realized how incorrectly he and his advisors acted after his serious illness earlier this year when he decided not to step down. Nevertheless, this recent behavior and the public statements about it, should not diminish the merits of P.W. Botha as statesman and politician."

### DIE BURGER

**State President Resignation Not Unexpected**—"The resignation of State President P.W. Botha was sudden but not unexpected," notes a page 12 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 15 August. "There is no doubt that the happenings placed the NP in a crucible. The NP's new leadership is being tested like never before at such a late stage of an election campaign. Nevertheless, the differences have been cleared and the unity with which the whole party stood by F.W. de Klerk as leader brings good promise to draw the best out of the party in the coming weeks."

### BEELD

**Botha Tries To Place De Klerk-Kaunda Talks in 'Bad Light'**—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 16 August says in a page 8 editorial P.W. Botha tried to say

the F.W. de Klerk visit to Kaunda was "ill-timed" because of Zambia's "public support of the ANC [African National Congress]. But the former state president forgot one thing: An ANC infrastructure is not created within days. Many of the ANC facilities in Zambia have a long history—from the time Mr Botha was still prime minister or even when he was minister of defense. Yet he saw fit to meet with Kaunda in 1982 for fruitful talks." "The transparency of the attempt to place the Kaunda-De Klerk initiative in a bad light becomes clear when it is contrasted with information from security circles that Zambia has given the ANC head office in Lusaka its marching orders because it is no longer satisfied with the ANC's dangerous activities."

#### **DIE REPUBLIKEIN**

**Returning Refugees Less Than SWAPO Claims**—The number of returning refugees is "much less than the 80,000" Sam Nujoma and his SWAPO party claimed, says a page 4 editorial in Windhoek **DIE REPUBLIKEIN** in Afrikaans on 15 August. "Not even 40,000 have returned, and the application of refugees has been

so slow that the high commissioner for refugees had to cancel flights. Also, to the embarrassment of Mr Nujoma, a leader who wants to rule the country—where are all the detainees? The people who have first hand knowledge are missing many of the people they still saw alive. Where are those people? Where is the list of those murdered? These people could all have been voters. They did not only deserve their freedom, but also their life."

#### **NEW NATION**

**Criticism of Foreign Sports Tours**—"It is an affront to our people that millions of rands are stuffed into the pockets of foreign sports persons when workers in some of these very companies barely earn a living wage," states the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **NEW NATION** in English for 11-17 August. "These companies who haggle and hassle over wage increases—even to the extent of landing workers in detention—are always the first to offer their services to people who have not contributed to their riches. From now on, they must know that their number is up."

## Angola

### **President Dos Santos Addresses People's Assembly** *MB1608205289 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese* *1916 GMT 16 Aug 89*

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the opening of a People's Assembly session in Luanda on 16 August—recorded]

[Text] Comrade deputies, at the March 1989 session of the People's Assembly we assessed the seven points for a solution of Angola's so-called internal conflict. Based on these points, we drafted the Angolan Government's peace plan, which was adopted by the summit of the eight African heads of state held in Luanda on 6 May. Subsequently, the plan was approved by the MPLA-[Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party Central Committee. At the Luanda summit, the heads of state were assigned the task of briefing various countries. His excellency the president of Zaire was responsible for contacting the United States and Nigeria. However, in this context, the Zairian president took the initiative of also contacting the main UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leaders. He then reported to the Angolan Government that the UNITA leaders had accepted our peace plan, adding that an honorary title should be granted to UNITA's main leader whenever the latter decided to withdraw from the Angolan political scene and go abroad.

These rapid developments led his excellency the president of Zambia, who was also the summit's chairman, to call an urgent meeting in June in order to proclaim peace and national reconciliation in Angola. Such a meeting had been scheduled to take place in August. Accordingly, this meeting was held before the Zairian president's visit to the United States, which was scheduled to take place later in June.

The Gbadolite summit was held in an atmosphere of great surprise and satisfaction for some, and fear and uncertainty about the success of the meeting for others. The summit was attended by 10 states, in addition to the 8 states present at the first meeting held in Luanda. In fact, the Gbadolite summit ended with spectacular results which surprised the whole world, in that it proclaimed the end of military hostilities, (?peace), and national reconciliation in Angola.

Our government played an important role, and this has been acknowledged and saluted. The People's Republic of Angola's prestige abroad has grown in view of its important contribution to the cause of peace.

Unfortunately, ever since the Gbadolite summit the march of events has not kept the same pace, nor has there been a positive development solely because UNITA has not ended the war nor its propaganda and hostile statements against the Angolan Government. UNITA has once again showed that in reality it is a

factor of destabilization and division in Angolan society, making it even more evident that its stated policy of peace is nothing but a big lie.

We are aware that several citizens have asked whether the Angolan delegation's participation at the Gbadolite summit was worthwhile. We categorically state that it was. First, because we should not be absent from venues where African heads of state discuss problems affecting our country. Second, peace for Angola is an essential goal of our policy. Third, the general trend in international political relations is to solve conflicts by political means. And fourth, it was necessary to show the people and the world that only the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan Government sincerely struggle for peace and national reconciliation in Angola.

We have proved that the Angolans [words indistinct] peace. We have proved that the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan Government have the initiative. We have once again proved Jonas Savimbi's lack of integrity, his irresponsibility and lack of common sense.

Another issue which might be worrying the comrade deputies is to know what we will do next in order to overcome the difficulties that have been created by UNITA. We will continue with the diplomatic activities among African nations with a view to holding a new summit of the eight countries in order to assess the situation and determine whether the Gbadolite accord relates to the minutes of the summit held behind closed doors—which has not yet been published—or the Gbadolite declaration which UNITA has been using in its propaganda of lies, distortions and serious omissions.

Such an accord, as one can see from the minutes that have been sent to me by President Kenneth Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia, coincides with the objectives of the Angolan Government's peace plan. As you know, the plan is based on the application of the policy of clemency and national harmony, and the amnesty law approved by this distinguished assembly.

Accordingly, we will continue with the campaign to brief all Angolan citizens at home and abroad. We hope that the comrade deputies will resolutely commit themselves to this task in order to keep the popular masses well informed, and mobilized [words indistinct] for all our revolutionary gains. On the military front, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] should not allow (?UNITA's) armed gangs [words indistinct] the situation today is different. UNITA's political, diplomatic or military plans are being unmasked and thwarted. Its dream of taking over power through the barrel of the gun will not succeed.

We will continue, with the assistance of the armed forces and the organs of security and internal order, to ensure the relative public calm and security, which are indispensable to the functioning of the state and national economy. [passage indistinct]

### UNITA Rejects Dos Santos Remarks

MB1808054189 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0515 GMT 18 Aug 89

[Communique issued by the UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) Central Committee Political Bureau on 17 August in Jamba—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' statements during the so-called People's Assembly's sixth ordinary session seriously compromise the Gbadolite Declaration on Angola, the only document that is nationally and internationally recognized on the Angolan peace and national reconciliation process.

2. UNITA is unaware of the secret Gbadolite minutes the MPLA president mentioned. UNITA also energetically and categorically rejects its sinister plan about the exile of our beloved President Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, clemency, national harmonization, and the amnesty law.

The UNITA militants only agreed to let their president go to Gbadolite because the summit's program called for peace and national reconciliation in Angola.

3. UNITA holds the MPLA and its mentors fully responsible for the negative consequences that may arise from the MPLA president's statement, because the Gbadolite Declaration is the sole political and legal basis for the ongoing negotiating process.

4. UNITA believes sane pan-Africanists and the world's peace and freedom loving countries will continue to contribute toward real peace and national reconciliation in Angola.

For a free fatherland or death! United we shall win!  
[Issued] Jamba, bastion of Angolan resistance, 17 August 1989

[Signed] UNITA Secretary General Miguel N'Zau Puna, Economic Planning Minister Engineer Elias Pena, High Command Member General Arlindo Pena Ben-Ben, and High Command Member Brigadier (August Tokoiyo) on behalf of the UNITA Central Committee Political Bureau

### Dos Santos Receives Messages on Peace Talks

MB1708211889 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Aug 89

[Text] President of the People's Republic of Angola Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos received messages from his counterparts of Sao Tome and Principe and Congo in Luanda today. The messages that are connected with the ongoing peace process in Angola, were delivered to the Angolan president by special envoys from Sao Tome and Principe and Congo, who came to Luanda for this purpose.

Meanwhile, within the framework of the ongoing diplomatic activities for the peace process in Angola, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko has sent a message to his Congolese counterpart Denis Sassou-Nguesso. Zairian Foreign Minister Nguz a Karl-I-Bond, who went to Brazzaville to deliver the message, told the press that the message is connected with the impasse hindering the smooth running of talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for Total Independence of Angola]. He said that this issue will dominate the African summit on peace in Angola to be attended by eight heads from the region in Harare on 22 August.

### Defense Minister Orders Military Draft 1-30 Sep

MB1508064989 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] An order issued by Defense Minister Colonel General Pedro Maria Tonha states all male national citizens born between 1 January and 31 December 1971 must be drafted and incorporated into the Angolan Armed Forces 1-30 September.

All citizens holding expired military service postponement documents, which cannot be prorogued; and all those citizens who were born before 1971 but did not present themselves for military duty, must now do so.

### UN Official Confirms Cuban Troop Withdrawal

MB1308195489 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Aug 89

[Text] In Namibe the day before yesterday, UNAVEM [UN-Angola Verification Mission] Commander General Ferreira Gomes, accompanied by Major General Ciel da Concessao [Angolan Navy Commander], watched the shipment to Cuba of war materiel belonging to Cuban internationalists stationed in Cunene and Cuando Cubango Provinces.

The Cuban freighter [word indistinct] took to Cuba about 400 pieces of assorted weapons, including tanks, missile launching ramps, guns, antiaircraft batteries, and a number of heavy and light vehicles.

Asked by ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] to comment on the ongoing process of the Cuban troops withdrawing from Angola, Ferreira Gomes said that a few weeks ago he led a UNAVEM team, accompanied by Maj Gen Ciel da Concessao, to observe the positions Cuban troops previously occupied in Cunene and Cuando Cubango Provinces. He confirmed their withdrawal to the 15th parallel, as was agreed in the New York agreements. He added that UNAVEM was quite satisfied with the continuing progress of the implementation of the bilateral agreement between Angola and Cuba.

### Daily Interviews UNITA's Jonas Savimbi

PM1708152289 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Aug 89 pp 6-7

[Interview with National Union for the Total Independence of Angola Chairman Jonas Savimbi by Antunes Ferreira 6 August in Jamba]



[Excerpt] [Introductory passage omitted] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: To begin with, I would like you to explain to me what your intention is in applying for a new visa extending until October in order to visit Portugal.

Jonas Savimbi: Well, from the information I have, I believe that there is now no problem which would prevent granting the visa. I have received hints from the government which give me reliable indications that the new visa will be granted when I apply for it.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do these indications which you have just mentioned to me and which you deem good and reliable concern only the fact that you will be able to reach Portugal without problems, with the visa granted, and is it only for reasons of your own that you set so lengthy a period, until October?

Jonas Savimbi: No, it is because it is only in October that I have a tour scheduled of Europe and the United States, at Bush's invitation. So, from what I know from the information which I have received, if I wished to apply for a visa, it would be granted to me right now!

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: There are many people in Portugal now who are trying to find a new solution in relations with a movement which, as you know, was hitherto regarded in many circles as at least a rebel movement. Do you or do you not deem yourself a rebel?

Jonas Savimbi: I believe that the term "rebel" has never offended us. Certainly, when the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] seized power with the Cubans, our rebellion was a patriotic position; that we should not adopt a role in support of the Cubans or in support of the MPLA. A revolt, our revolt—whether or not it be called a rebellion—a revolt against the Cubans, a revolt against the MPLA, was, as far as we were concerned, a patriotic position which we adopted to the full.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: At this time an interview with Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi necessarily involves an explanation for Portuguese readers of some less well-known and less explored aspects, even as far as the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is concerned, of the negotiations immediately following Gbadolite, and at the same time, too, an official clarification of the two alleged versions of the Gbadolite talks.

Jonas Savimbi: Certainly we maintain our position. Gbadolite was an important event: First, because it brought the MPLA and UNITA face-to-face for the first time in 14 years of war; second, because 20 African countries were there.

And peace was also announced from Gbadolite. So it is a gain for the movements and for the Angolan people which we in no way wish to call in question. But since that declaration was hastily accepted, the MPLA agrees, and we also agree that substance must now be imparted to the

Gbadolite agreement. We must discuss what our disagreements with the MPLA are, why we have fought, why we took up arms—in other words, impart now an Angolan political content to the Gbadolite declaration. And we were often unhappy for the following reason: President Mobutu rushed the Gbadolite conference somewhat, because there was the conference 22 June, the cease-fire was proclaimed 24 June, and on the same day he left for the United States. So there was also an element of self-interest for President Mobutu in rushing the conference. Certainly, through acting in this way—not only in my opinion but also in the opinion of other African heads of state—there are in fact many obscure areas in these negotiations. This is what we now wish to clarify.

#### UNITA Not Hampering Negotiations

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: So far as is known, those obscure areas and those negotiations were not easy. As you also know, it was reported in Portugal—as it was, moreover, in other European countries—that they were not easy, specifically through UNITA's fault. Do you wish to say anything about this?

Jonas Savimbi: Never through UNITA's fault, because it is we who facilitated those negotiations; because, if I had never gone to Gbadolite, there would have been no Gbadolite. Gbadolite took place solely because I went to Gbadolite. Because other, phony Gbadolites had already been held. They met in Franceville; it did not make history. They met in Luanda; it did not make history. Gbadolite made history because, for the first time, UNITA was present. So we facilitated and did not complicate matters. But afterward versions such as this are emerging: Savimbi into exile, integration of UNITA, destruction of UNITA, and so forth.... So right now UNITA is entitled to ask the mediator or somebody else for clarifications about what after all was discussed before Gbadolite. Because at Gbadolite there was no talk of exile, no talk of integration. Was there a dispute, an agreement discussed previously? So we are entitled at this stage to seek clarifications, and this what we are now doing.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Have the existing disagreements begun to be surmounted or do they still persist, even now, when negotiations are taking place in Kinshasa?

Jonas Savimbi: No, but I am always optimistic. Since the talks in Gbadolite began, even if there were a change of mediator, we would have to continue to negotiate. The negotiating process cannot die. This is my conviction. So my delegation has been in Kinshasa for only a day. According to the report which I received yesterday, they began to talk, because they have now taken instructions from here not to discuss the cease-fire alone; to discuss the cease-fire and also to discuss the political timetable: What we are going to do afterward, how we are going to coexist, what incentive there will be for the guerrillas to cease fighting, whether or not they can see that there is a guaranteed future. So only yesterday (5 August) they had

a 2-hour meeting at which they set out our viewpoints. We will see how they proceed today (6 August). But it is still UNITA and Zaire—not yet UNITA and the MPLA.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Of course. And another question about this. When you say that there could be another mediator or another venue....

Jonas Savimbi: Yes, there could be another mediator and another venue, too!

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you not consider the possibility of that venue being somewhat further afield—that is, for all I know, Comercio Square in Lisbon or somewhere else like that?

Jonas Savimbi: I believe that in UNITA's opinion, Portugal is perhaps not the best place right now for mediation on the purely political issue, but Portugal could now help implement certain aspects of this negotiating process—for instance, the cease-fire. In the current meetings the MPLA and Zaire have presented a paper, a two-page document, as the plan for the cease-fire, which we reject. We submitted our 12-page plan, and we believe that this cease-fire process is complex. Portugal is very well-acquainted with Angola. Portugal has military personnel who worked in Angola for a long time. Portugal has the expertise to submit a serious cease-fire plan to us. Portugal could take part now.

#### Portuguese Officer in Cease-Fire

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: And in addition, with respect to the cease-fire, when it comes to something very important, which will be the monitoring, the verification of that cease-fire, do you consider the possibility, as far as UNITA is concerned, of Portuguese participation, or would you prefer, for instance, an international force—the blue berets?

Jonas Savimbi: No. I believe that Portugal could play an important role in studying the cease-fire. There could be a Portuguese officer in its implementation, but UNITA and MPLA officers should verify it. But since the study will have to be carried out, if the MPLA is of this opinion, and it is our intention to do so, the plan will be studied by the Portuguese; also, at the outset, the Portuguese will have to show us how to carry out the verification. So this does not humiliate us in any way. But far from our calling on the United Nations again to verify the cease-fire in Angola, this would not be done.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: I would also like to ask you now two or three questions directly concerning what is happening right now within UNITA and especially what you regard as the "liberated area" of Angola. First of all, will it or will it not be difficult to resolve the problem of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FALA), with its 75,000 men—how to demobilize them, over

what period of time, how to reintegrate them into civilian life, reintroduce them to money which they do not have here, and so forth?

Jonas Savimbi: It is for this very reason that we are saying that the insistence of the current mediator, who is President Mobutu, and of the MPLA on discussing purely and simply the cease-fire is, I do not say myopia, but it is incomplete, because afterward we will have 75,000 men, the MPLA must have over 100,000, and Angola is not going to have 200,000 men in an army because it does not need them. So we will certainly have to demobilize certain elements; it would be very unjust if those elements who have shed their blood, sacrificed themselves for the country's liberation, were to be put onto the street. So we need a framework within which we can study how we are going to form a national army and what we are going to do with those who are left out of that national army. In our opinion, that framework can only be a government of national unity.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: A government of national unity will inherit an onerous legacy, for instance, the economic disruption in the country. Do you believe that in what you call the "liberated area" of Angola there are difficult economic and financial problems, just as there are in the other areas of the country?

Jonas Savimbi: No. This area is easy to integrate into Angolan life because it is also simple. We live simply and have no problems, no administrative complexes to make fitting this area into the rest of the country create problems in any way; we have none!

#### We Depend on Nobody

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: In the sphere of production—specifically, agricultural production, which is your main form of production—are you adequate, are you self-sufficient, or do you depend or continue to depend....

Jonas Savimbi: We depend on nobody. We produce what we eat, but when Angola is united people will not wish to stay here because of the farmland; they will wish to return to their native areas. The farmland will remain for those who wish to stay here.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Well, to conclude this brief foray into this topic, I would like to ask you a question. You have always upheld the idea of order, freedom, and democracy, which can be seen on posters scattered throughout Jamba, and only yesterday you were staunchly reaffirming that democracy without parties is no democracy. However, your party's structure is much more like that of a Marxist-Leninist party than that of a democratic party. How can you explain that to me?

Jonas Savimbi: No, our party's ideology is not...

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: I was referring to its structure...

Jonas Savimbi: It has not a Marxist structure but a fighting structure. A Western-style democratic party would not wage guerrilla warfare here for even 2 weeks, because it is designed for other tasks, but our movement here was formed with a different discipline, a different approach, in order to wage war. Immediately after the war ends, we will no longer need to be as rigid as we are now, because we will have to turn our attention to, concentrate our efforts on, a political struggle. We will even have to allow the structures to change their form and also their functioning.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: So at that time there will not be things such as the Central Committee and the influence of the interpenetration between party and government which there is today. Do you believe that it is easy—politically, too—to readjust a party from its mentality to its structures?

Jonas Savimbi: Very easy. The view we take of the future democracy—and we sincerely believe that democracy can be achieved only through parties—is that the parties will not control the government; the parties will make their pressure felt in the Assembly where they will have their problems and from which laws will emanate. The government will be chosen by the individual who holds a parliamentary majority, but he will be quite free to choose the ministers he deems competent, inside or outside the parties. This how we are thinking. What is needed is an efficient government, a competent government—not a government of parties; it is democracy which is achieved through parties.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: To change the course of our conversation once more, I would like you to explain to me, too, if possible, the alignment of African countries which you cited yesterday as those which openly support UNITA—which have been supporting it or which started to support it from a certain point—and those about which you have well-founded hopes that they will change their minds as quickly as possible. Obviously, I include among them the former Portuguese colonies, which seem to me to be the most important.

Jonas Savimbi: Well, following Gbadolite, the contacts which we had in Cape Verde—specifically, with President Aristides Pereira—those contacts gave me hope that we are going to make progress in our relationship much more rapidly than we expected. We have already sent several delegations to Cape Verde, and there are even prospects of my visiting Cape Verde—Praia—because President Aristides Pereira has the stature which the Portuguese people know.

#### Mozambique Is Coming To Understand Us

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: I myself know him very well...

Jonas Savimbi: ...And also with President Joaquim Chissano. We had a very friendly conversation, and I have already sent representatives there, too, and I believe that

they are moving closer to us because they are coming to understand what UNITA is. The president of Cape Verde already knew me; President Joaquim Chissano did not know us well. However, the meeting went extremely well. We believe that we have a much greater concern than having closer relations with these countries, for two reasons: First, even in the future we will be speaking the same language and will have the same problems. At present they can help us understand the problem of the MPLA, because perhaps UNITA could be proving very demanding with respect to the MPLA, while the MPLA perhaps cannot take that step. Our contacts with Cape Verde and with Maputo could help us moderate stances without, however, sacrificing those positions, in order to enable the MPLA to find scope to negotiate.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: With respect to the other African countries which you have also cited—and now those which are not Portuguese-speaking—how would you sum up the situation?

Jonas Savimbi: There is Zimbabwe, which was also very receptive, because Zimbabwe—President Robert Mugabe—also met me in the sixties and did me the favor of legitimizing UNITA before the heads of state, because he explained the role which we played at that time, and he is coming to understand the problem of Angola better because he does not accept the idea of exiles and exclusions since he himself had the same problem with Zimbabwe African People's Union Chairman Nkomo. He is saying: "Let all us Africans help the Angolans to move closer to each other, but let the Angolans—not us outsiders—finally find solutions to their problems." So he is also sympathetic and could make a very valuable contribution to the problem of Angola.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Previously, you had Morocco, you had....

Jonas Savimbi: Morocco remains, and the Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Togo, and Chad are still on our side.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: In conclusion, do you already feel that you are in the president of Angola's shoes?

Jonas Savimbi: No. I feel like an Angolan who has a role to play in order to make peace really effective.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But would you like to become president of Angola?

Jonas Savimbi: No. I believe that any individual who wishes to be president of Angola should have an organized party and supporters, have the courage to advocate elections, go into the elections, and after the elections he will or will not be able to feel that he is in the president's shoes.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: It is difficult in Africa because there are not many instances of this.



Jonas Savimbi: But Angola has also undergone a unique experience in which we should not miss this opportunity to make Angola a democratic country, because Angola had a 15-year war against colonialism and a 14-year war against Soviet imperialism; it is a long time. For the Angolan people it would be negligence on the part of young people and of the current leaders for us to emerge from this whole sacrifice and end up again under a dictatorship of a party or of a man.

**\* Talks on Economic Recovery in Lisbon Planned**  
34420114 *Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese*  
14 Jul 89 p 27

[Text] Discussion of the Support Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of Angola (PAREA) at the operational level will begin in Lisbon on the 24th and 25th of this month.

Delegations from Angola, Portugal, the UNDP (United Nations Development Program), the ADB (African Development Bank), and the World Bank will make a preliminary analysis of that program, which amounts simply to implementation of the so-called mini-Marshall Plan.

To reach this point, it was necessary to overcome resistance, chiefly from the commissioner of Lubango, Lopo do Nascimento, who wanted a plan for the exclusive benefit of the southern part of the country.

Minister of External Relations Pedro Van Dunem (Loy) eventually won support for the idea of an overall program.

In Paris this week, [Portuguese] Minister of Foreign Affairs Joao de Deus Pinheiro had an interview with his British counterpart, Geoffrey Howe, with whom he discussed the possibility of joint initiatives in relation to Angola and Mozambique.

Meanwhile, experts from the Bank of Portugal and from Portugal's diplomatic mission in Paris will support the Angolan Government and Minister of Finance Teixeira de Matos in the discussions that the latter will have with Angolan creditors next week in the setting of the so-called Paris Club.

The source at the Angolan Ministry of Finance who gave this information to O JORNAL firsthand added that the Portuguese Government has agreed to keep negotiations in connection with agreements and procedures concerned with commercial and financial relations between the two countries at the bilateral level.

Concerning the overdue payments, the Portuguese Government feels that any discussion of those arrears within the framework of the Paris Club is not justified.

The central banks of Portugal and Angola are currently in contact with each other for the purpose of finding faster procedures for approving operations of interest to both countries.

**Botswana**

**President Recuperating Following Knee Surgery**  
MB1608175789 *Gaborone Domestic Service in English*  
1610 GMT 16 Aug 89

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, is reported to be recuperating in London, where he underwent a minor operation on his right knee on Monday [14 August]. He sustained injuries on the knee at his office recently which upset his schedule of work and an intensive tour of the Kgalegadi, Ghanzi, and the North-West districts, last week.

Dr Masire is expected back in Gaborone on 29 August.

**Mozambique**

**Renamo Rebels Claim Killings in 5 Provinces**  
AU1708185089 *Paris AFP in English* 1725 GMT  
17 Aug 89

[Text] Lisbon, Aug 17 (AFP)—Mozambique's Renamo rebels announced Thursday that they had killed 31 government troops, 17 Tanzanian soldiers and 16 Zimbabweans in operations since August 10 in five provinces.

In a statement issued here, the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] said it had attacked army barracks at Mueda in northern Cabo Delgado province, where the Tanzanians died alongside five Mozambican soldiers.

The other troops were killed in attacks on barracks at Magoe, Tete Province; Buzi, Sofala Province; Massinga, Inhambane Province; and in assaults on army posts and police stations close to the capital, Maputo, where eight policemen were also killed.

Renamo added that it had captured Mozambican Lieutenant Manuel Sithole at Matole, close to Maputo. The rebels said 17 of their own had been killed and 63 wounded.

Negotiations have begun to bring an end to the 13-year-old civil war, but no ceasefire has been agreed.

**Foreign Security Prisoners Released 17 Aug**  
MB1708105089 *Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
1030 GMT 17 Aug 89

[Text] In compliance with law 3/89 issued by the People's Assembly standing commission on 19 July this year, 13 national and foreign citizens were released during a ceremony at the attorney general's office in Maputo today.

They are national and foreign citizens who had been sentenced to different prison terms for crimes against the state's and the people's security. The release ceremony was chaired by Maputo Attorney General Dr Afonso Antunes and was divided into the parts: first, the foreign citizens were released, and then, the national citizens.

Ian Douglas Grey, Australian; (Finlay Dion Hamilton), British; and (Peter Ngulanshe), Kenyan were handed over to the British Embassy in Maputo, which assumed consular responsibilities for them. They have 48 hours to leave the country.

Augusto Goncalves Nkano, a Zimbabwean, and Gamboa Valerio, a Sao Tomean, were also released today and the process of their repatriation is being considered.

The releases of eight national citizens were witnessed by their relatives, who received documents legalizing their releases and allowing the former prisoners back in their residential areas from Dr Afonso Antunes. Dr Antunes stressed that these releases are part of the clemency law that has always been upheld by Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] since the days of the national liberation armed struggle.

He explained that the fact these releases included foreign citizens reflected that clemency is important both nationally and internationally, because it shows Mozambique people's willingness to maintain good relations with other countries. Dr Antunes was referring to numerous requests made by the governments of foreign prisoners for their releases.

#### **Egypt's Butrus Ghali Arrives in Maputo 16 Aug**

*MB1608144789 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Aug 89*

[Text] Butrus Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, said in Maputo today that Egypt will not hesitate to assist Mozambique, should it be requested, in efforts to achieve peace in our country. Butrus Ghali arrived in the Mozambican capital today, carrying a message from Husni Mubarak, Egyptian head of state and chairman of the OAU, to Joaquim Chissano, his counterpart.

Ghali told journalists that while in Maputo he will discuss a number of issues with the Mozambican authorities, namely the special session of the ad hoc committee on southern Africa scheduled to begin in Harare on Monday [21 August], and the forthcoming Nonaligned Movement summit which will be held in Belgrade, SFRY. The talks will also deal with ways of strengthening bilateral relations between Mozambique and Egypt, which Butrus Ghali says are excellent. The two sides will also discuss support to be provided to the people of Namibia before and after the territory's independence, as well as new strategies for the eradication of apartheid in South Africa.

#### **Meets Foreign Minister**

*MB1708184689 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 17 Aug 89*

[Excerpt] Mozambican Foreign Minister Dr Pascoal Mocumbi said in Maputo today that the goal of an eventual dialogue between the Mozambican authorities and the armed bandits will be to end externally mounted acts of destabilization. Mocumbi said that some Mozambicans are used as instruments for carrying out these acts of destabilization. He said that although these people have Mozambican citizenship, they are not a political organization.

Therefore, dialogue between our country's authorities and the armed bandits will only be possible if they accept the 12 principles defined by the Mozambican Government and presented to the so-called Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] by Mozambican clergymen who traveled to the Kenyan capital of Nairobi a few days ago. These peace principles point out that one of the decisive steps for realizing this dialogue is ending all terrorist actions against the people.

Dr Pascoal Mocumbi said this at the beginning of official talks between Mozambique and Egypt within the framework of the visit that Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali began to Mozambique yesterday.

According to AIM [Mozambique Information Agency], the Mozambican foreign minister pointed out that the release this morning of 13 people who were connected with the armed bandits was an example of the Mozambican authorities' serious commitment to ending the war that has devastated the country for years. There were five foreigners among the people released this morning under the terms of an amnesty law approved at the beginning of this month. Pascoal Mocumbi noted that these foreigners' actions demonstrated the involvement of foreign interests in armed bandit activity.

Repeating the statement he made yesterday on arriving in Maputo, Butrus Ghali stressed that his country supports the actions Mozambique has taken to end the war. He said that these actions are courageous and constructive. [passage omitted]

#### **Chissano Receives PRC Foreign Minister 11 Aug**

*MB1208122689 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 11 Aug 89*

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano this afternoon received PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

The PRC foreign minister was received this morning by People's Assembly Chairman Marcelino dos Santos.

Qian Qichen arrived in Mozambique on 9 August leading his country's delegation.

## Namibia

### Ahtisaari Requests 500 More UN Police Monitors

MB1808114889 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1120 GMT 18 Aug 89

[By Carmen Honey]

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 18, SAPA—The United Nations special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, has asked the UN secretary general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, for an additional 500 police monitors, a UN spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, said in Windhoek today.

The UN originally planned to deploy 500 police monitors but this number had been doubled to 1,000. If the request for an additional 500 police is granted, the UN would have deployed 1,500 policemen in Namibia to monitor the maintenance of law and order being carried out by the SWA [South-West African] Police.

Commenting on a statement in the UN Security Council on Wednesday that Namibia's independence plan "was not working well and that the general political atmosphere in Namibia is polluted and discouraging," Mr Eckhard reiterated that Mr Ahtisaari was generally pleased with the situation in the country.

"He is pleased with the way things stand, the progress that has been made," Mr Eckhard said.

"He recognises there are a number of things that still need to be cleaned up and straightened out, but, by and large, the mission is on track and at this point there is no reason to anticipate that anything would get in the way of an election in early November."

The United Nations Security Council is meeting in New York at present to discuss the situation in Namibia.

The debate ends today.

### Nujoma Reportedly To Return 'Next Week'

MB1608133989 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1331 GMT 16 Aug 89

[Text] Windhoek Aug 16 SAPA—Strong indications have surfaced that SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leader Mr Sam Nujoma will return to Namibia next week, thus ending 29 years in exile, SABC's [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Africa Desk reports.

It is not clear whether Mr Nujoma will return to the territory permanently or whether he will make a brief visit to register for the United Nations-supervised elections later this year.

SWAPO has refused to comment on Mr Nujoma's return, but sources inside the organisation say it could be planned to coincide with Namibia Day [26 August] celebration's next week which will commemorate the start of SWAPO's armed struggle in 1966.

### Pienaar, Ahtisaari Discuss Election Legislation

MB1708195889 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1938 GMT 17 Aug 89

[Text] Windhoek Aug 17 SAPA—The administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, today began negotiating the terms of legislation governing elections and a constituent assembly in South-West Africa/Namibia, an official spokesman, Mr Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek.

Draft legislation laying out election procedure and the composition of the proposed 72-member constituent assembly was published in the official Gazette last month.

Interested parties were invited to submit recommendations and comment on the draft proclamations for a period of three weeks, which closed at the end of last week.

It was understood that Mr Pienaar and Mr Ahtisaari would consider the submissions and representations for incorporation in the final proclamations expected to be gazetted before the end of this month.

Political parties intending to contest the UN-supervised elections in Namibia in November should formally begin to registers from next month. In terms of the election draft, parties have to pay R10,000 deposit each and submit lists with the names of 2000 supporters who are registered as voters in order to qualify for registration.

### Turnhalle Alliance Expects 34 Percent of Vote

MB1608123689 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English  
14 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] The DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] does not expect to win the November elections, but is claiming it will receive an estimated 34 per cent of the total vote.

This information is contained in a statistics sheet which the DTA apparently circulates regularly to businessmen, according to a local businessman.

The statistics sheet in the hands of THE NAMIBIAN is for the period up to the end of July. It gives the total number of registered voters as 430,332 out of an estimated 677,656.

The DTA presents itself as having an incredible 53 per cent support and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] a mere 29 per cent at this stage.

The alliance notes, however, that at the end of the day it expects to get 34 per cent of the total estimated vote.

Apart from SWAPO only the UDF [United Democratic Front], NNF [Namibia National Front] and ACN [Acting Christian National] will, in the DTA's calculations, receive any notable support.

Following itself and SWAPO, they see Chief Justus Garoeb's UDF as the next largest vote-pullers, giving them nine per cent. They are followed by the NNF with four per cent and ACN four per cent.

The DTA appears to believe that the National Patriotic Front [NPF] will not make a mark in the elections and do not feature on their own, but are probably included in the 1.6 per cent accorded to "others".

Of the 125,325 people who had registered in Ovambo at the end of July (out of a possible 280,436), the DTA claims to expect to take 25,000 votes.

In Windhoek, it gives its project support so far as 35,000 of the 59,562 registered voters.

In Karasburg, the DTA obviously hopes to sweep the board, and allocates itself 7,000 of 7,576 registered voters.

Interestingly, while the total estimated total votes for all other parties are rounded off to the nearest thousand, the DTA gives a very precise figure for SWAPO, that of 123,832. One political observer said that while the statistics sheet appeared "quasi-scientific", it was more of a "propaganda exercise" to say "see how well we are doing", and was being used in a bid to encourage supporters, particularly businessmen.

## Seychelles

### \* First Creole Geographical Map in Circulation

34000646a Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION  
in Creole 22 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] The first geographical map of Seychelles ever done entirely in Creole as well as the first to emphasize Seychelles and the Indian Ocean has been put into circulation.

Produced by the Social Sciences Section of the National Pedagogical Institute, the map shows all the islands in the Seychelles archipelago and delineates the Exclusive Economic Zone along the coast of Africa.

The map shows the area of Seychelles, its landmass, the ocean, and resources that can be developed.

The map also shows the location of other Indian Ocean countries and those among them that belong to the Indian Ocean Commission.

Mrs Agnes Chong Seng, in charge of the Social Sciences Section, explained that the map, which is colored, has two sides. One side shows Seychelles and the Indian Ocean while the other side shows the physical features of Mae [Mahe], Pralen [Praslins], and Ladig [La Digue].

The map shows the location of features on the three islands: mountains, rivers, bays, capes, nature reserves, as well as roads.

The same side of the map also has a political map of Mahe, Praslins, and La Digue showing the districts and in which districts islands along the coasts of those three islands are located. This is the first time a political map of Seychelles has been created, according to Mrs Chong Seng.

Mrs Chong Seng also explained that it was possible to show the land that has been filled in as well as the project on the coast of East Mahe, with the help of the Service Division. She added that the map was produced before the districts of Lans Lwi and Lans Bwalo became a single district and so they appear as two districts on the map.

The map also has its own English translation, said Mrs Chong Seng.

The new map will be distributed in elementary schools, the National Youth Service and Polytechnical School.

Some copies will also be put on sale for the public later. Mrs Chong Seng said that 1,500 copies of the map have been printed.

She also noted that the map will greatly help children in learning geography and other subjects involving Seychelles.

Since Creole is the main language that children use from P1 up to P4, the Creole map will help the children considerably, she said, adding that the map can also be used in literacy classes for adults.

She added that with the appearance of the map there will now be a standardized manner of writing place names when Creole is used.

The map has been created and printed by the MacMillan Publications Company based in England.

## Zambia

**Kaunda Comments on Meeting RSA's De Klerk**  
MB1608165489 London BBC World Service in English  
1615 GMT 16 Aug 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] President Kaunda and South Africa's new acting president, F.W. de Klerk, will finally get their controversial meeting on 28 August at Livingstone in southern



Zambia. It's also caused quite a rumpus in South Africa, with P.W. Botha putting his [words indistinct] in after the meeting was announced, but finally resigning as state president in something of a [words indistinct], leaving the stage for Mr de Klerk and President Kaunda. But was it worth all the upheaval? On the line to Lusaka, Elizabeth Ohene asked President Kaunda why he wanted to talk to Mr de Klerk:

[Begin recording] [Kaunda] I am now seeing that a bloody explosion is likely to take place within South Africa itself and, therefore, everything should be done by anyone of us to try and prevent that type of (?situation). I don't give this more than 2 years and, therefore, knowing that Mr de Klerk is likely to be the next president of that unhappy country, I thought it was important for me to meet him first of all as Zambian president, and then whatever impressions I get, I will communicate these to my colleagues, heads of state and government of the Frontline States, and indeed, I will brief the African National Congress [ANC] and I will get further instructions from these two organizations.

[Ohene] What do these two organizations think about your meeting? Do they approve of it?

[Kaunda] Well, this is an entirely Zambian effort, but which is not completely divorced from the chairmanship of the Frontline States. And so, [words indistinct] I talked to my colleagues about this last Thursday [10 August] when we had our Frontline States summit here in Lusaka, and they [words indistinct] details of this. The ANC also is aware of the steps I am taking.

[Ohene] This meeting of yours has already led to the resignation of State President Botha, and the indications are that it might lead to Mr de Klerk and his party losing the elections. Do you think it is worth this?

[Kaunda] You give more credit than I deserve, my dear sister. I don't think that the real reason why Mr de Klerk would lose, or shall I put it this way: Mr de Klerk would not lose his elections because of a meeting with me.

[Ohene] The suggestion inside South Africa, at least by the Conservative Party, is that you are the mouthpiece of the ANC. Are you the mouthpiece of the ANC?

[Kaunda] I have never been the mouthpiece of the ANC, and I can never dream of being that. The ANC are a well organized body of African opinion. By far the biggest majority of the people in South Africa follow the ANC.

We all know that, and Mr de Klerk knows that. Those Conservatives you are talking about know that and, therefore, they don't need to have a person like me to be their spokesman.

[Ohene] What do (?you need) for South Africans? What are you going to offer them?

[Kaunda] I offer them nothing, except what the people of South Africa will offer them, the oppressed people of South Africa. I am merely trying to play the role of a bridge to bring the two sides together.

[Ohene] There are suggestions that the Frontline States, really, have been reduced to penury. Right now you have no choice but to try and make peace with the South Africans. Basically, you are (?suing) for peace. Is that what it is?

[Kaunda] [laughter] Well, of course anybody is free to think what they like, but the truth is it's no time, Elizabeth, [words indistinct] to any southern African leader in order that Zambia [words indistinct] rehabilitate economically. No time at all, and I don't intend to change that stance because it will be (?deplorable) for me to do such a thing. So, there is no question of Zambia benefitting by the steps I am taking now. These steps are designed to solve, to put a stop to, a possible explosion in South Africa. [end recording]

**Kaunda on Role of RSA Business Community**  
*MB1608185789 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*  
1800 GMT 16 Aug 89

[Text] President Kaunda has said the South African business community has a central role to play in instituting peaceful change in that country. Comrade Kaunda made the statement at State House this afternoon when he met the president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in South Africa, Mr Sidney Matus. Mr Matus was accompanied by his deputy, Mr Brian Kurs, and Professor Ben van Rensburg, an economist at South African University, and are in Zambia to hold discussions on economic relations. [sentence as heard]

Comrade Kaunda said while the rest of Africa is looking forward to seeing South Africa join the OAU, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, and the Preferential Trade Area, it will have no chance until apartheid is abolished. He said no one in the region wants to see change in South Africa instituted in a violent way, but that peace should be the order of the day.

The president stressed that Zambia is very willing to help bring about change in that country.

### **Burkina Faso**

#### **Compaore, USSR Envoy Discuss Ties, S. Africa**

*AB1708222689 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 1300 GMT 17 Aug 89*

[Excerpt] The strengthening of the relations of friendship and fraternity between the USSR and Burkina Faso, and the situation in Africa, particularly in Namibia, and the rest of the world, were the key issues discussed this morning by the head of state and the Soviet ambassador in our country. With regard to the situation in South Africa, Captain Blaise Compaore and His Excellency Yevgeniy Korendyasov reaffirmed their countries' unflinching support for the African National Congress [ANC] in its just struggle for the dismantling of apartheid. Here is Comrade Korendyasov speaking to our reporters John Tassanbeddo:

[Begin Korendyasov recording] We reaffirmed our support for the ANC toward the total and complete dismantling of the apartheid system. We think that there can be no liberation in that country as long as the apartheid system remains. We also tackled other problems falling under our bilateral relations. I informed the president that this year, the Soviet Union has offered 80 scholarships for higher studies in the Soviet Union, and these will be supplemented by other scholarships that are offered by mass organizations of the Soviet Union to the mass organizations of Burkina Faso such as the Burkinabe Women's Union, the Burkinabe Youth, and other mass organizations. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### **Guinea-Bissau**

#### **Mission to Europe, N. America on Senegal Dispute**

*AB1608135889 Paris AFP in French 1820 GMT  
15 Aug 89*

[Text] Bissau, 15 Aug (AFP)—Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira yesterday dispatched to Europe and North America a delegation charged with explaining Bissau's stand in the dispute between his country and Senegal, an official source in Bissau has announced. The delegation, which is led by Manuel dos Santos, will visit

Portugal, France, Switzerland, the United States, and Canada where it will deliver messages from the Guinea-Bissau head of state to his counterparts, the source specified.

It may be recalled that the dispute between Bissau and Dakar stems from the demarcation of a maritime zone where Senegal discovered oil deposits in the 1970's. The matter was brought by the two governments before the Geneva Arbitration Court whose ruling in favor of Senegal on 31 July this year was rejected by Guinea-Bissau which considered the ruling to be "partial and unfair."

### **Togo**

#### **Eyadema Receives Savimbi, Guinea-Bissau Envoy**

*AB1608215189 Lome General Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 16 Aug 89*

[Excerpt] The founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, this morning received at the presidential palace Jonas Savimbi, chairman of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. It may be recalled that President Eyadema received Mr Savimbi on Monday [14 August] at the same presidential palace. He then hosted a luncheon in honor of the UNITA chairman in his private residence in Lome II. Former Nigerian President General Olusegun Obasanjo, who was in Lome to take part in the conference on peace and disarmament, was also present at the luncheon. Several members of the government were also invited to the luncheon.

After the UNITA chairman, Gen Eyadema received at the presidential palace Dr Fidelis Cabral d'Almada, Guinea-Bissau minister of state for presidency and social welfare, who was accompanied by Dr Joao dos Pinto, president of the Criminal Court and adviser at the Guinea-Bissau High Court. They were both bearers of a written message from their head of state, Joao Bernardo Vieira, to Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. After their meeting with President Eyadema, the Guinea-Bissau emissary told the press that their discussions centered on the recent border dispute between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau. [passage omitted]

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